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MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS R E V I E W VOL.4 2022



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MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW VOL. 4 2022

Announcement:

Department of Statistics Malaysia is conducting Household Income, Expenditure and Basic Amenities Survey (HIES/BA) 2022 from 1st January 2022 until 31st December 2022.

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NOTES FROM CHIEF STATISTICIAN

On behalf of the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM), I welcome readers and users to the fourth release of the Malaysian Economic Statistics Review (MESR) in 2022. We are steadfast in our role as the provider of national official statistics to share the most current and relevant statistics to the public. This month's edition focuses on the recent statistics released in February 2022 and some upcoming statistics for March 2022. Furthermore, this edition is complemented with an article entitled "Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Malaysia's Stock Market Performance", which studied the performance of the Malaysian stock market following the COVID-19 outbreak and global crises.

MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS

RFVA

The year 2022 started with hopes that the world would return to some semblance of pre-pandemic normalcy, especially for the global economy. Nevertheless, the geopolitical unrest has further complicated the recovery efforts, impacting the global economy through financial sanctions, commodities prices and supply chain disruptions. On top of this, lockdown due to COVID-19 restriction measures of several major cities in China which are the manufacturing and trade hubs, have exacerbated the global supply chain whilst also affecting the country's industrial production and export activity. As such, it was highlighted that global growth is expected to slow significantly in 2022 from a projected 6.1 per cent in 2021 to 3.6 per cent in 2022 and continues into 2023 (World Economic Outlook by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), April 2022).

Countries around the world are experiencing higher inflation as the spill-over effects of these global disruptions, especially the United States of America (USA), resulting for their government implementing tighter monetary policy. Likewise, further increases in commodity prices could lead to persistently high inflation and rising inflation expectations in the months ahead. It is a growing concern that any policy shift in the USA would have major impacts on other countries' financial stability, thus decelerating their pace of economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic.

As for Malaysia, the on-goings in the global scenario were also reflected in several key indicators for February 2022 as against the same month in 2021. Most notably, national inflation followed the upward trend as experienced by other countries, registered an increase of 2.2 per cent to 125.2 as compared to 122.5 in February last year. The inflation rate, like the month before, continued to record higher than Malaysia's average rate of 1.9 per cent for the period of 2011 to February 2022. The rise was mainly contributed by the incline in the Transport (3.9%) and Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages (3.7%), Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance (3.2%) indexes. Concurrently, the Producer Price Index (PPI) for local production climbed 9.7 per cent as against a 9.2 per cent increase in January, following the increases in Mining index (23.3%), Agriculture, forestry & fishing index (17.7%) and Manufacturing index (7.9%),

Simultaneously, other key indicators maintained their strong economic performances in February 2022. Malaysia's trade sustained its robust performance by posting RM184.8 billion, a growth of 17.5 per cent from RM157.3 billion in February 2021. Both exports and imports jumped 16.8 per cent and 18.4 per cent year-on-year to record RM102.3 billion and RM82.5 billion respectively, leading the trade surplus to widen by 10.7 per cent. The Industrial Production Index (IPI) also rose 3.9 per cent year-on year, owing to growths in the Manufacturing index (5.2%) and the Electricity index (3.9%). Sales in the Manufacturing sectors were boosted by 11.2 per cent year-on-year, recording a total value of RM131.6 billion. Meanwhile, the Wholesale & Retail Trade rose by 8.5 per cent year-on-year to post sales of RM117.2 billion, mostly attributed to the inclines in sales for Retail Trade sub-sector, Wholesale Trade and Motor Vehicles.

The continuous resumption of economic and social activities which led to the recovery of businesses as well as revival of the domestic tourism sector, has greatly benefitted Malaysia's labour situation. The number of employed persons in February 2022 rose 3.0 per cent to 15.73 million persons compared to the same month of the previous year, while the unemployment rate improved to record 4.1 per cent. Thus, the employment-to-population ratio, which indicates the country's ability to create jobs, inclined by 1.1 percentage points to 66.3 per cent in February 2022, which was higher than February of the previous year at 65.2 per cent.



Starting from 1st April 2022, Malaysia has transitioned into the endemic phase and, has reopened its borders to allow quarantine-free international travel and tourism. By taking this optimistic step, Malaysia's economy is expected to strengthen this year since the lifting of border restrictions would facilitate cross-border business activities, trade and investment-related services and subsequently contribute to stronger demand for goods and services, higher productivity and employment growth. However, the public is advised to remain cautious and practice predetermined SOP to ensure that the pandemic stays under control since COVID-19 could still trigger yet another large epidemic around the globe as announced by the World Health Organization.

The Department of Statistics Malaysia is conducting the Household Income, Expenditure and Basic Amenities Survey (HIES/BA) 2022 from 1st January 2022 to 31st December 2022. DOSM greatly appreciates the cooperation given by selected respondents by sharing their information with DOSM officers and making the survey a success. Please visit www.dosm.gov.my for more information.

Thank you.

MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS

REVIEW

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

April 2022

MOVEMENT CONTROL ORDER

<u>Σ</u> 0 0 Σ R Φ C 0 > Φ <u>.</u> > (🗠 υ 0) *Note: Italic indicates the extension from the main announcement **24 Oct. 2020**: Extension CMCO for Sabah until 9 Nov. 2020 **26 Oct. 2020**: Extension CMCO for Selangor, Kuala Lumpur & Putrajaya until 9 Nov. 2020 000000 AUGUST 1 Sep - 31 Dec JUNE Phase 7 14 until 27 Oct.: Selangor, Kuala Lumpur All states in Peninsular Malaysia except Perlis, Pahang and Kelantan CMCO announcement by Senior & Putrajaya 13 until 26 Oct.: Sabah Recovery MCO on 7 June 2020 where 2020 except for the remaining areas in implemented commercial activities were allowed on 10 June be until 2020, Government has announced 9 Nov. until 6 Dec.: <u>t</u> Minister of Defense. 12 Oct 2020 7 Nov 2020 10 June - 31 August August MCO 31 December 2020. **Recovery MCO** Phase 6 interstate travel and (RMCO) has Recovery the Enhanced MCO. 28 continued Government ő \cap including certain localities in other states until 31 Dec. 2020 **DF MCO 2020** including certain localities in other states until 14 Jan. 2021 5 Dec. 2020 : Extension CMCO for Sabah from 7 Dec. until 20 Dec. 2020 CHRONOLOG 28 Dec. 2020 : Extension CMCO for Selangor, Kuala Lumpur & Sabah 18 Dec. 2020 : Extension CMCO for Selangor, Kuala Lumpur & Sabah SEPT E where all economic sector and business activity operation were On 1 May 2020, Government MCO Conditional þe On 31 December 2020, Government has **MCO (CMCO)** 4 May - 9 June Conditional allowed on 4 May 2020. MCO to Phase 5 31 March 2021 Announcement by Senior Minister 31 Dec 2020 Phase 8 continued until 31 March 2021. announced announced Recovery (Security Cluster) MARCH APRIL Phase 4 29 April -12 May has extended MCO for another 2 weeks until 28 4 4 continued MCO On 25 March 2020, the another 2 weeks until On 23 April 2020, MCO was extended for 15 - 28 April - 14 April for another has announced first Phase 3 Phase 2 The Prime Minister weeks until MCO on 16 March Government 18 - 31 March May 2020. MCO Phase 2 **MCO Phase 3** Phase 1 14 April 2020. Government April 2020. 2020. 0 0

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MOVEMENT CONTROL ORDER



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MOVEMENT CONTROL ORDER



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KEY REVIEW

 The global economy is at a weaker level than expected in the first two months of 2022 due to the contagious Omicron variant, which increased mobility restriction. Adding to it, continuous supply chain disruptions have resulted in higher inflation in the United States of America (USA) and many emerging markets and developing economies. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has projected that global growth will slow down from 6.1 in 2021 to 3.6 per cent in 2022.

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- Malaysia's natural rubber production declined by 40.0 per cent to 29,920 tonnes in February 2022 from 49,840 tonnes in the same month of the previous year. On a monthly basis, natural rubber production decreased by 39.0 per cent as compared to 49,087 tonnes in the previous month. Meanwhile, the production of fresh fruit bunches increased by 0.7 per cent to 7,374,154 tonnes in March 2022 as opposed to the same month in 2021 (7,325,670 tonnes). The month-on-month comparison also posted an increase of 23.4 per cent over February 2022 (5,974,154 tonnes).
- The Industrial Production Index (IPI) increased by 3.9 per cent in February 2022 as compared to the same month of the previous year. The growth of IPI was backed by a 5.2 per cent increment in the Manufacturing index and 3.9 per cent in the Electricity index. Meanwhile, the Mining index recorded a decline of 0.4 per cent.
- Concurrently, Manufacturing sector's sales amounted to RM131.6 billion in February 2022, which was up by 11.2 per cent (January 2022: 13.1%) as compared to the same month in 2021. Sales growth was driven by Food, Beverages & Tobacco Products (16.4%), Petroleum, Chemical, Rubber & Plastic Products (12.6%), and Electrical & Electronics Products (9.8%).
- Looking into the Services sector performance, Malaysia's Wholesale & Retail Trade recorded sales of RM117.2 billion in February 2022, increased 8.5 per cent year-on-year. The growth in Wholesale & Retail Trade was attributed to Retail Trade sub-sector, which rose by 10.2 per cent or RM4.5 billion to RM48.8 billion. Wholesale Trade also grew by 6.2 per cent or RM3.3 billion to RM55.9 billion. During the same period, Motor Vehicles surged 12.5 per cent or RM1.4 billion to RM12.5 billion.
- In February 2022, national inflation rose 2.2 per cent to 125.2, compared to 122.5 in the same month of the previous year. The increase was also higher than Malaysia's average inflation rate from 2011 to February 2022 (1.9%). The rise in headline inflation was mainly driven by increases in Transport (3.9%) and Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages (3.7%). This was followed by Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance (3.2%); Restaurants & Hotels (2.6%) and Recreation Services & Culture (1.6%).
- In addition, the Producer Price Index (PPI) for local production posted an increase of 9.7 per cent year-on-year in February 2022, compared to a 9.2 per cent increase in the preceding month of this year. This upward prices momentum was driven by the rise in Mining index (23.3 %), Agriculture, forestry & fishing index (17.7%), followed by the growth in Manufacturing index (7.9%), Water supply (1.4%) and Electricity & gas supply (0.8%).
- In February 2022, Malaysia's total trade continued its double-digit growth of 17.5 per cent year-on-year to RM184.8 billion from RM157.3 billion in February 2021. Exports rose 16.8 per cent to RM102.3 billion, while imports grew 18.4 per cent to RM82.5 billion. This has widened the trade surplus by 10.7 per cent year-on-year to RM19.8 billion.
- Turning to the employment situation, the number of employed persons increased marginally by 0.3 per cent (+44.8 thousand persons) to 15.73 million persons in February 2022 (January 2022: 15.69 million persons). As a result, the employment-to-population ratio, which indicates the country's ability to create jobs, improved by 0.1 percentage points to 66.3 per cent and the unemployment rate registered at 4.1 per cent (January 2022: 4.2%). Year-on-year basis, the number of employed persons grew 3.0 per cent (February 2021: 15.27 million persons) while the employment-to-population ratio inclined by 1.1 percentage points (February 2021: 65.2%).



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KEY REVIEW

Investors' cautious sentiment towards the stock market with the unsupportive performance of the Bursa Malaysia Industrial Index had influenced the annual change of the Leading Index (LI) in February 2022 with the index showing a slower performance at negative 0.5 per cent. Nevertheless, a healthier trend was observed on the LI path as it reached 110.8 points in February 2022 compared to 110.2 points in the previous month, in tandem with the monthly change of LI, which increased to 0.5 per cent. Overall, the performance of LI in the reference month indicates that the Malaysian economy remains on a recovery path. However, the growth momentum is expected to moderate in the near future following the ongoing global economic disruptions.

ECONOMIC BAROMETER

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World Economy

In early 2022, the global economy is weaker than previously projected, following the spread of the Omicron variant which led to the increase in mobility restriction. In addition, based on the International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook, continuous supply chain disruption has resulted in higher inflation in the United States of America (USA) and many emerging markets and developing economies. The crisis in China's real estate is also expected to dampen the prospects of the world economy (IMF, 2022). IMF projected that global growth will moderate from 6.1 in 2021 to 3.6 per cent in 2022 reflecting the decline in the two largest economies. Subsequently, the global growth is expected to remain at 3.6 per cent in 2023.

The World Health Organization (WHO) reported that as of April 2022, the total number of infection and death cases from COVID-19 showed a downward trend worldwide. Meanwhile, the percentage of the fully vaccinated world population is on the rise, thus resulting in the opening of international borders becoming more relevant and promptly. Most countries have announced plans to reopen or relax their international border restrictions as part of efforts to revive the economy. Several countries that have opened their borders are the USA, European Union (EU), Australia, New Zealand, Switzerland, France, China, Hong Kong and the United Kingdom (UK) with requirements of being fully vaccinated and providing negative COVID-19 test results as important points to cross their respective national borders.

In the meantime, United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) enlightened that international tourism is expected to recover gradually in 2022 after experiencing an unprecedented downturn. Preliminary estimates by UNWTO indicated that international tourist arrivals for 2021 were still 72 per cent below the pre-pandemic year of 2019. However, global international tourist arrivals in January 2022 recorded an increase of over 18 million visitors worldwide, equivalent to the increase for the whole year of 2021.

The continuous recovery of the Tourism industry is expected to have a positive impact on most economic activities particularly transportation, accommodation, food & beverage, retail trade and arts, entertainment & recreation activities. Consequently, the labour market is foreseen to recover along with the progress of the economy. Furthermore, the International Labour Organization (ILO) projected the labour market in 2022 to rise as compared to 2021 although it will be likely to remain below pre-pandemic levels. The ILO also stated that the total number of global unemployment is expected to be lowered by 7 million to 207 million person in 2022 compared to a total of 186 million person in 2019.

Malaysia's Economy

Prior to the pandemic, Malaysia's economy expanded by 4.4 per cent in 2019 with a value of RM 1.42 trillion propelled by Services and Manufacturing sectors. However, the COVID-19 outbreak has shaken the world since January 2020 including Malaysia which has resulted in a deceleration in Malaysia's economy by a decrease 5.6 per cent (RM1.34 trillion) in 2020, the lowest since 1998 (**Chart 1**).



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The Tourism industry was hit hardest following the travel restrictions and closure of the international border. Besides, it is vulnerably exposed to multiple types of challenges such as natural disasters, political turmoil and financial crisis. Looking at the trend of tourist arrival in Malaysia, the number declined by 10.6 per cent (5.6 million tourists) in 1998 due to the global recession. On top of that, Malaysia also experienced a plummet



of 20.4 per cent (10.6 million tourists) in 2003 following the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). Meanwhile, the outbreak of COVID-19 that hit the country in 2020 has resulted in a decrease in tourist arrivals by 83.4 per cent (4.3 million tourists) and 96.9 per cent (0.13 million tourists) in 2021, the worst fall ever recorded (**Chart 2**).



Thus, the Tourism industry recorded a double-digit contraction of 17.1 per cent in 2020 as compared to a 9.1 per cent growth in the preceding year. The decrease was mainly in travel agencies (-66.7%) and accommodation services (-54.6%). The Gross Value Added of Tourism Industry amounted to RM 199.4 billion, contributing 14.1 per cent to GDP.

In 2021, significant actions were taken to break the chain of COVID-19 spread by administering vaccines and booster shots. Although Malaysia's borders remained close to international tourists, the government took initiatives by opening the international border through Langkawi International Travel Bubble and Singapore – Malaysia Vaccinated Travel Lane for those who have been fully vaccinated. These preliminary initiatives have shown positive results with a total of 134.7 thousand tourists, where December recorded the highest arrivals with 25.0 thousand tourists. Hence, accommodation services posted a slower decline of 24.3 per cent in 2021 as compared to the previous year.

In 2022, Malaysia entered the transition phase to the endemic phase and subsequently full international border gates were opened effective on 1 April 2022. This indirectly assisted in the recovery of the country's overall economic performance, particularly in the Tourism industry. Singapore's Immigration & Checkpoints Authority (ICA) stated that 6,100 people have entered Singapore and 27,600 have departed to Malaysia on the first day of the opening of the Malaysia-Singapore border.



Chart 3: Leading Index (2015=100) and Business Cycle (Grey Shaded Areas), January 1991 - February 2022

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In the meantime, overseeing the Leading Index (LI) in February 2022, showed a slower performance at negative 0.5 per cent, primarily influenced by cautious investor sentiment towards the stock market with the unsupportive performance of the Bursa Malaysia Industrial Index. Nevertheless, a healthier trend was observed through the LI path when it reached 110.8 points in February 2022 from 110.2 points recorded in the previous month, in tandem with the monthly change of LI which increased to 0.5 per cent. Overall, the LI's performance in the reference month indicates that the Malaysian economy remains on a recovery trajectory although the growth momentum would be at ease in the near future. Furthermore, the ongoing global economic disruption is anticipated to slow down the growth momentum of the Malaysian economy.

IMPACT OF THE PANDEMIC COVID-19 ON MALAYSIA'S STOCK MARKET PERFORMANCE

Azni Mazhana Abdul Manab, Norfasihah Abu Bakar, Mohd Afzainizam Abdullah, Asyraf Nasyran Samiun Economic Indicators Division, Department of Statistics Malaysia

INTRODUCTION

The prolonged COVID-19 pandemic has threatened lives globally and turned into a worldwide economic crisis. The widely spread contagious disease has caused more severe economic damage than the past outbreaks which imposed economic disruptions concerning global supply chains, weakened demands, job loss and volatile stock market performance. Subsequently, the situation has led to an adverse impact on the stock market of the Southeast Asian region, including Malaysia, as a consequence of movement restrictions, closure of borders and stringent operation of economic activities. Given the mitigation measures, how does the Malaysian stock market, measured by FTSE Bursa Malaysia Kuala Lumpur Composite Index (FBMKLCI), react to the COVID-19 outbreak?

Bursa Malaysia (BURSA) is one of the largest bourses in ASEAN and serves as an institution that provides facilities and regulations for stock transactions in Malaysia. In addition, BURSA provides a marketplace for companies to raise capital by listing securities and providing stock information to potential and existing investors. The performance of Malaysia's stock market is shown by the FBMKLCI, representing the top 30 companies on the Bursa Malaysia main market.

LITERATURE REVIEW

COVID-19 has brought almost every country in the world; into an economic collapse that will take a long time to recover. As the increasing number of diseases are registered, the economy will have a lasting impact (OECD, 2020).

Ozili and Arun (2020) provided insights into the global impact of COVID-19 on the global economy; the study period began at the beginning of 2020 and ended in March when COVID-19 spread to most countries. The study used the government policies such as fiscal monetary policy, public health measures and restrictive measures within the study period. The author used the empirical study to determine the impact of social distancing policies on the economy and the stock market indices of the country. The study showed that the restriction of internal movements and the increase in fiscal policy spending positively impacted the level of economic activities and the stock price of major stock markets, despite the increasing number of confirmed coronavirus cases not significantly affecting the level of economic activities.

According to Capelle-Blancard and Desroziers (2020), the pandemic did not affect stock markets until 21 February, before reacting strongly to the growing number of infected people from 23 February to 20 March, and the volatility gap upon the central bank intervention on 23 March to 30 April. However, the news of the health crisis did not bother shareholders after this point. The study also showed that stock markets were less sensitive to each country's macroeconomic fundamentals before the crisis compared to the reactions during the crisis.

METHODOLOGY

Data

Data used for this study are FBMKLCI starting from January 2019 to February 2022; Bursa Malaysia Sectorial Index for 2019, 2020 and 2021; COVID-19 infection case data from January 2020 to February 2022; as well as Bursa Malaysia Index and Stock Market of Selected Countries, from January 2019 until February 2022.

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test

The Augmented Dickey-Fuller test (ADF Test) is a unit root test used to determine whether a given time series is stationary or not. The ADF test can handle more complex models than the Dickey-Fuller test, which is also more powerful. That said, it should be used with caution because like most unit root tests it has a relatively high Type I error rate.

Choosing Models and Lags

Before performing the ADF test, data should be inspected to figure out an appropriate regression model. The three basic regression models are:

- i. No constant, no trend: $\Delta y_t = \gamma y_{t-1} + v_t$
- ii. Constant, no trend: $\Delta y_t = \alpha + \gamma y_{t-1} + v_t$
- iii. Constant and trend: $\Delta y_t = \alpha + \gamma y_{t-1} + \lambda_t + v_t$

The Augmented Dickey-Fuller with lagged differences from these models:

- i. No constant, no trend: $\Delta y_t = \gamma y_{t-1} + \sum_{s=1}^{m} a_s \Delta y_{t-s} + v_t$
- ii. Constant, no trend: $\Delta y_t = \alpha + \gamma y_{t-1} + \sum_{s=1}^m a_s \Delta y_{t-s} + v_t$
- iii. Constant and trend: $\Delta y_t = \alpha + \gamma y_{t1} + \lambda_t + \sum_{s=1}^m a_s \Delta y_{t-s} + v_t$

A lag length is selected to run the test. The lag length should be chosen so that the residuals are not serially correlated. There are several options for selecting lags: Minimise Akaike's information criterion (AIC) or Bayesian information criterion (BIC), or drop lags until the last lag is statistically significant.

Correlation Coefficient Formula

Correlation coefficient formulas are used to find how strong a relationship is between data. The formulas return a value between -1 and 1. The most common measure of correlation is the Pearson Correlation. It shows the linear relationship between two sets of data.

The Pearson's correlation coefficient (r) is derived by:

where:

$$r = \frac{n(\sum xy) - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{\left[n\sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2\right]\left[n\sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2\right]}}$$

 $\begin{array}{l} r = \mbox{correlation coefficient} \\ n = \mbox{the number of pairs of variable} \\ \Sigma xy = \mbox{the sum of the products of paired variable} \\ \Sigma x = \mbox{sum of the x-variable in a sample} \\ \Sigma y = \mbox{sum of the y-variable in a sample} \\ \Sigma x^2 = \mbox{the sum of squared x variable} \\ \Sigma y^2 = \mbox{the sum of squared y variable} \end{array}$

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The global economic uncertainties and the widely spread of the COVID-19 pandemic which reduced the willingness of investors to take risks have driven the stock market in Malaysia to drop in early 2020. Subsequently, the implementation of the Movement Control Order (MCO) on 18 March 2020 caught the market by surprise and caused the FBMKLCI to decline to 1,350.89 points which is the lowest since January 2019. However, the easing of MCO conditions and the gradual reopening of the economy has supported the recovery of local stock exchanges in the mid-2020. FBMKLCI declined again in October 2020, hit by concerns over the rising number of global COVID-19 infections. However, local exchange remained on an uptrend at the end of 2020, driven by positive sentiment by the investors following the Government's actions in controlling the outbreak despite movement controls being imposed in some states.



Source: Bursa Malaysia

In 2021, the performance of FBMKLCI began to decline again due to the sharp increase in COVID-19 cases and the implementation of MCO 2.0 which contributed to the volatility in the local market. In addition, FBMKLCI declined from May to July 2021 driven by the increase in Delta variant COVID-19 cases. Subsequently, FBMKLCI increased moderately in August 2021, driven by the increasing rate of complete vaccination among the country's adult population. Overall, the opening of the domestic economy provided positive sentiment to investors, thus improving the performance of FBMKLCI (**Chart 1a**).

Table 1a: Correlation between FBMKLCI and COVID-19

Variables	COVID-19 Monthly Cases
FBMKLCI	0.2509

The ADF method measures the stationary of the FBMKLCI and monthly COVID-19 cases in time series. The test found that the FMBKLCI time series was stationary while the monthly COVID -19 case time series was not stationary. The monthly COVID -19 time series turned stationary after the first difference. In addition to that, the result of the correlation test, showed that the positive correlation was weak at 0.25 (**Table 1a**).



Chart 1b: Performance of Bursa Malaysia Sectorial Index (Year-on-Year)

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Among the sectors that showed positive growth in 2020 were the Healthcare sector (+185.6%), Technology (+83.9%) and Industrial Products and Services (+16.11%). Meanwhile, the sectors that recorded declines were Energy (-27.8%), Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT) (-13.4%) and Properties (-11.5%).

However, most sectors declined in 2021 except for Technology, Industrial Products & Services and Transportation & Logistics. Technology made the highest percentage increase in line with the digitalisation initiatives in adapting to the changing business landscape. Most firms reaped profits by selling digital services, software, and technology equipment. The surge in demands of both domestic and international markets positively impacts the product and industry. Similarly, transportation and logistics seemed to have arisen because of the high demand for online shopping and deliveries during the pandemic period. Furthermore, the stimulus packages created positive vibes on the economic outlook. On the other hand, the Healthcare sector, which increased much higher than the other sectors in 2020, declined in 2021 due to a higher vaccinated population which lessened the demand for gloves and health-related manufacturing products (**Chart 1b**).

Looking into the performance of FBMKLCI and the stock markets of selected ASEAN countries, the FBMKLCI decreased 8.9 per cent in March 2020 following the commencement of the MCO. Meanwhile, The Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET) declined by 16.0 per cent, Indonesia Stock Exchange (JCI) by 16.8 per cent, followed by the Singapore Exchange (STI) by 17.6 per cent and The Philippine Stock Exchange (PSEi) by 21.6per cent (**Chart 1c**).

The stock market performance in ASEAN countries were positive in the recent month of February 2022 as compared with the first month of MCO in March 2020.

FBMKLCI's increase in February 2022 as compared to March 2020 which gained 19.5 per cent. Sector-wise, Technology and industrial product & Services were the best performing sectors with an increase of 161.8 per cent and 95.99 per cent, respectively.

Meanwhile, JCI increased to 51.8 per cent followed by SET at 49.7 per cent, PSEi at 37.4 per cent and STI at 30.7 per cent, which outperformed its peers as most of the country took a major step toward reopening the economy and border restrictions.





Source: Bursa Malaysia, Indonesia Stock Exchange, The Stock Exchange of Thailand, The Philippine Stock Exchange, Singapore Exchange, Ukraine Stock Exchange and Moscow Exchange

The recent Russia-Ukraine conflict has drawn widespread attention and resulted in some countries beginning to impose massive economic sanctions. By doing so, the monthly stock market index for Russia (MOEX) started to fall in February 2022 after the beginning of the invasion of Ukraine. However, the monthly stock market index for Ukraine (PFTSI) remained consistent as trading did not close on strong support from the U.S. While FBMKLCI was seen unaffected directly by the crisis (**Chart 1c**).

Table 1b: Correlation between FBMKLCI with PFTSI and MOEX

Variables	PFTSI	MOEX
FBMKLCI	0.1722	0.0720

The Correlation Test results found that the correlation between FBMKLCI and PFTSI was positive but weak at 0.17, while there was a very weak positive between FBMKLCI and MOEX with a value of 0.07 (**Table 1b**).

CONCLUSION

The COVID-19 outbreak has brought destructive impacts to the economic supply and demand chains and the stock market performance. Despite the adverse impact, the Bursa's market performance is better as compared to other regional countries during the pandemic and seen to be steady at the beginning of the Russia-Ukraine conflict. Moving forward, the normalisation of economic activity is anticipated to gain momentum through 2022. This positive economic prospect is expected to lift trading sentiment. Nevertheless, the high uncertainty of a prolonged pandemic and the protracted crisis in Ukraine could limit the stock market outlook. Meanwhile, the results showed a weak positive correlation between FBMKLCI stock market performance and spread of covid-19. Meanwhile, the analysis on relationship between FBMKLCI stock market and Russian and Ukraine stock market also showed a weak positive correlation based on monthly data. Nevertheless, a correlation test is expected to be more accurate if the data points are sufficient. For further study, analysis of the effect taken by the govenment to contain the spread of COVID-19 by using movement control order and tighethen economic activities on the Malaysian stock market using OXFORD COVID-19 Stringency Index.

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DISCLAIMER

The views expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the view of the DOSM.

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SECTORAL PERFORMANCE

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MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS R E V I E W

MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW - VOL. 4/2022

AGRICULTURE

Oil Palm

Malaysia's oil palm plantations produced 7,374,154 tonnes of fresh fruit bunches in March 2022, a 23.4 per cent increase over the previous month's total of 5,974,154 tonnes (**Chart 4**). Fresh fruit bunches production edged up by 0.7 per cent year-on-year compared to March 2021 (7,325,670 tonnes).



Chart 4: Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches, February 2021 - March 2022

Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

According to Table 1, Malaysia's average production of fresh fruit bunches increased to 1.18 tonnes/ha in March 2022, up from 0.99 tonnes/ha in the previous month. Peninsular Malaysia's average production of fresh fruit bunches surged by 23.4 per cent to 1.32 tonnes/ha (February 2022: 1.07 tonnes/ha), while Sabah/Sarawak's enhanced by 14.0 per cent to 1.06 tonnes/ha (February 2022: 0.93 tonnes/ha).

Table 1: Average Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches by Region, March 2021 - March 2022 (Tonnes/ha)

Design	2021						2022						
Region	Mar	Apr	Мау	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Malaysia	1.20	1.28	1.33	1.35	1.30	1.44	1.45	1.46	1.41	1.26	1.10	0.99	1.18
Peninsular Malaysia	1.33	1.40	1.40	1.41	1.42	1.55	1.48	1.51	1.44	1.24	1.08	1.07	1.32
Sabah/ Sarawak	1.10	1.19	1.27	1.29	1.20	1.35	1.42	1.41	1.38	1.27	1.11	0.93	1.06

Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Concurrently, production in palm oil mills has magnified as more fresh fruit bunches were harvested in March 2022. Production of Crude palm oil and palm kernel increased by 24.1 per cent (March 2022: 1,411,215 tonnes, February 2022: 1,137,460 tonnes) and 26.9 per cent (March 2022: 359,165 tonnes, February 2022: 283,046 tonnes), respectively. Production of Crude palm kernel oil and palm kernel cake rose by 26.9 per cent (March 2022: 160,693 tonnes, February 2022: 126,669 tonnes) and 26.2 per cent , respectively (March 2022: 180,516 tonnes, February 2022: 143,073 tonnes).



Chart 5: Production by Major Oil Palm Products, February 2021 - March 2022

Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board



Exports of palm oil went up by 14.1 per cent to 1,265,379 tonnes in March 2022, compared to 1,108,576 tonnes in February 2022. India remained the largest importer with 224,394 tonnes, accounting for 17.7 per cent of total palm oil exports, followed by China (11.4%), Netherlands (8.6%), Pakistan (6.4%) and Kenya (5%).



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

On the other hand, Imports of palm oil plunged by 43.3 per cent to 84,871 tonnes compared to the previous month (149,793 tonnes). Meanwhile, imports of palm kernel oil and palm kernel increased by 21.7 per cent to 15,574 tonnes (February 2022: 12,799 tonnes) and 102.5 per cent to 4,938 tonnes (February 2022: 2,349 tonnes), respectively.





Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

AGRICULTURE

Rubber

Natural rubber production decreased by 39.0 per cent in February 2022 to 29,920 tonnes from 49,087 tonnes in the previous month. The annual production fell by 40.0 per cent compared to 49,840 tonnes in the same month in 2021, as shown in **Chart 8**.



Chart 8: Production of Natural Rubber, January 2021 – February 2022

The smallholder sector contributed the most to natural rubber production in February 2022, accounting for 88.4 per cent of total production (26,449 tonnes). The estate industry accounted for 11.6 per cent (3,471 tonnes) of the remaining production. Monthly production in these two sectors dropped by 39.4 per cent and 35.9 per cent, respectively.

According to the average monthly price analysis, Latex Concentrated expanded by 15.0 per cent (February 2022: 658.14 sen per kg, January 2022: 572.08 sen per kg) and Scrap increased by 0.6 per cent (February 2022: 606.41 sen per kg, January 2022: 603.05 sen per kg). A similar trend can be observed for all Standard Malaysian Rubber (S.M.R), which increased by 0.9 to 14.9 per cent. According to World Bank Commodity Price Data, the prices for TSR 20 (Technically Specified Rubber) and SGP/MYS (Singapore/Malaysia) type increased by 0.6 per cent (from USD1.78/kg to USD1.79/kg) and 7.0 per cent (from USD1.97/kg to USD2.11/kg), respectively.

Chart 9: Monthly Average Prices for Natural Rubber, February 2021, January 2022 and February 2022



Source: Malaysian Rubber Board

Total rubber stocks rose by 2.8 per cent in February 2022 to 318,699 tonnes, a slight increase from 310,002 tonnes in January 2022, as shown in **Chart 10**. Meanwhile, domestic consumption fell 8.1 per cent in February 2022 to 39,865 tonnes, from 43,390 tonnes the previous month.

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia



Chart 10: Stocks of Natural Rubber, January 2021 - February 2022

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS R E V I E W

Malaysia's natural rubber exports totalled 47,682 tonnes in February 2022, a 6.8 per cent decline from the previous month (51,160 tonnes). China remained the top importer of natural rubber in February 2022, dominating 50.8 per cent of total exports, followed by the United States (5.1%), Germany (3.5%), Turkey (3.4%) and Brazil (2.1%).

Rubber gloves were the most prevalent rubber-based products exports in February 2022, with a value of RM1.9 billion, a 13.5 per cent decrease from January 2022 (RM2.2 billion). The top three rubber gloves exporting countries were the United States (RM623.9 million), Germany (RM137.6 million) and Japan (RM102.7 million), as shown in **Table 2**.

			· · · · · ·		
	Quantity	r (Tonnes)	Value (RM million)		
Countries	January 2022	February 2022	January 2022	February 2022	
United States of America	17,340	17,633	631.3	623.9	
Germany	4,725	4,443	151.3	137.6	
China	4,054	4,319	74.8	95.3	
Japan	3,338	2,852	124.9	102.7	
Brazil	3,492	2,824	76.4	55.2	
Turkey	3,104	2,669	60.4	53.8	
India	3,790	2,180	69.7	42.3	
Italy	2,056	2,127	51.8	53.4	
Netherlands	1,390	1,909	51.4	54.4	
United Kingdom	3,089	1,545	103.8	45.4	

Table 2: Top 10 Exports Countries of Rubber Gloves, January 2022 and February 2022

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING



Industrial Production Index (IPI)

Malaysia's Industrial Production Index (IPI) remained positive in February 2022, owing to continued growth in external demand and rising domestic spending. The IPI elevated by 3.9 per cent in February 2022 when compared to the same month the previous year (**Chart 11**). The upsurge in the IPI was driven by a 5.2 per cent increase in the Manufacturing index and a 3.9 per cent increase in the Electricity index. The Mining index, on the other hand, fell 0.4 per cent.





The Manufacturing sector, which was the largest component of the IPI, grew by 5.2 per cent in February 2022. In a year-on-year comparison, domestic-oriented output increased by 6.2 per cent (January 2022: 7.0%), while export-oriented output rose by 4.7 per cent (January 2022: 6.7%). The growth in domestic-oriented output was attributed to the manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers & semi-trailers, which increased by 9.9 per cent (January 2022: 5.0%), followed by the manufacture of food products, which expanded by 5.4 per cent (January 2022: 11.1%) and the manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery & equipment, which elevated by 4.8 per cent (January 2022: 6.7%). Meanwhile, the largest contributors to export-oriented output were the manufacture of computers, electronics & optical products, 14.3 per cent (January 2022: 16.0%), the manufacture of vegetable and animal oils & fats, 7.6 per cent (January 2022: 0.3%) and the manufacture of chemicals & chemical products, 4.6 per cent (January 2022: 7.1%).

IPI for Malaysia's selected major trading partners prospered in February 2022, with Singapore accelerating by 17.6 per cent (January 2022: 2.4%), China rising by 7.5 per cent (January 2022: 7.5%), the United States expanding by 7.5 per cent (January 2022: 3.6%), South Korea increasing 6.5 per cent (January 2022: 4.2%) and Japan steadily growing by 0.2 per cent (January 2022: -0.9%).

The Mining sector's output declined 0.4 per cent in February 2022 when compared to the same month the previous year. The deterioration was influenced by a 4.3 per cent decrease in the Crude Oil & Condensate index. Meanwhile, the Natural Gas index grew by 2.6 per cent.

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Manufacturing

MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS

E V I

Malaysia's Manufacturing sales in February 2022 stood at RM131.6 billion, a rise of 11.2 per cent (January 2022: 13.1%) from the same month in 2021 (**Chart 12**). The growth in sales value was driven by Food, Beverages & Tobacco Products (16.4%), Petroleum, Chemical, Rubber & Plastic Products (12.6%), and Electrical & Electronics Products (9.8%).

INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING

In addition, Malaysia's exports grew by 16.8 per cent in February 2022 compared to the same month of the previous year, reaching RM102.3 billion (January 2022: 23.9%). The growth was fueled by higher shipments of Electrical & Electronic Products driven by global digitalisation trends, as well as Palm Oil & Palm Oilbased Agriculture Products aided by higher crude palm oil prices. At the same time, exports to major trading partners, including ASEAN, China, the European Union (EU) and Japan, improved by double digits. Exports of manufactured goods, which accounted for 85.2 per cent of total exports, increased by 14.2 per cent year on year to RM87.2 billion.





According to the Monthly Manufacturing Survey, the total number of employees in the Manufacturing sector in February 2022 was 2.28 million persons, a 2.1 per cent increase from 2.23 million persons in February 2021 (January 2022: 2.2%). The growth was mainly supported by the Electrical & Electronics (4.7%), Wood, Furniture, Paper Products & Printing (3.2%) and Food, Beverages & Tobacco (1.2%) industries. Salaries & wages paid increased by 3.9 per cent in February 2022, totaling RM7.8 billion, compared to the same month in 2021 (January 2022: 4.1%). Moreover, average salaries & wages per employee grew by 1.7 per cent to RM3,429 in comparison to the same month of the previous year. Simultaneously, the average sales value per employee rose by 8.8 percent to RM57,838 (February 2021: RM53,138).

The Manufacturing sector will face hurdles as a result of the Russia-Ukraine crisis, China's zero-COVID plan, skyrocketing commodity prices, supply chain and raw material disruptions, and labour shortages. Nevertheless, the reopening of the international border on 1st April 2022 would benefit the domestic economy.

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

SERVICES



Wholesale and Retail Trade

The Sales value of Malaysia's Wholesale & Retail Trade remained positive for the second month of 2022. The growth in February 2022 was attributed to the lower base effects due to Movement Control Order (MCO) and Conditional Movement Control Order (CMCO) in the same month last year. However, month-on-month performance indicated a decrease following the decline in all sub-sectors of Wholesale & Retail Trade.

Performance of Sales Value

The Sales of Malaysia's Wholesale & Retail Trade recorded a growth of 8.5 per cent year-on-year to register RM117.2 billion in February. The growth was attributed to the Retail Trade sub-sector which increased by 10.2 per cent or RM4.5 billion to register RM48.8 billion. Wholesale Trade also expanded by 6.2 per cent or RM3.3 billion to RM55.9 billion. Within the same period, Motor Vehicles surged 12.5 per cent or RM1.4 billion to RM12.5 billion.



Exhibit 1: Performance of Wholesale and Retail Trade Sector, February 2022

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

As for the month-on-month comparison, the sales value of Wholesale & Retail Trade decreased 2.5 per cent due to 4.7 per cent contraction in Wholesale Trade sub-sector.

Performance of Motor Vehicles

The 12.5 per cent growth in Motor Vehicles sub-sector was attributed to Sales of Motor Vehicles Parts & Accessories, which grew 27.0 per cent or RM3.5 billion. This was followed by Maintenance & Repair of Motor Vehicles (27.3%), Sales of Motor Vehicles (3.3%), and Sales, Maintenance & Repair of Motorcycles (5.1%).

On a monthly basis, sales of this sub-sector fell marginally 0.7 per cent as Sales of Motor Vehicles Parts & Accessories decreased by 4.3 per cent.





Chart 13: Performance of Motor Vehicles Subsector, February 2022



Performance of Retail Trade

MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS R E V I E W

> The Retail Trade sub-sector grew by 10.2 per cent in February 2022, supported by Retail Sales in Nonspecialised Stores which increased by 15.9 per cent or RM2.5 billion to RM18.3 billion. Likewise, other groups in this sub-sector also recorded positive growth namely Retail Sales of Automotive Fuels 18.1 per cent, Retail Sales of Household Goods 9.8 per cent, Retail Sales in Specialised Stores 5.6 per cent, Retail Sales of Food, Beverages & Tobacco 8.6 per cent, Retail Sales of Cultural & Recreation Goods 5.7 per cent, Retail Sales Not in Stores, Stalls or Market 25.9 per cent, and Retail Sales in Stalls & Market 8.8 per cent (**Chart 14**).

In the meantime, sales of this sub-sector declined 0.4 per cent month-on-month.

Chart 14: Performance of Retail Trade Subsector, February 2022



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Performance of Wholesale Trade

The Wholesale Trade grew by 6.2 per cent backed by Other Specialised Wholesale with a growth of 6.0 per cent or RM22.3 billion. This was followed by Wholesale of Food, Beverages & Tobacco with an increase of 9.2 per cent to record RM10.9 billion. Similarly, the Wholesale of Agricultural Raw Materials & Live Animals also increased 15.9 per cent to RM4.7 billion.

With regard to monthly comparison, Wholesale Trade decreased by 4.7 per cent, mainly contributed by Wholesale of Household Goods which dropped 8.2 per cent as in **Chart 15**.



Chart 15: Performance of Wholesale Trade Subsector, February 2022

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Performance of Volume Index

In terms of volume index for February 2022, Wholesale & Retail Trade expanded by 3.8 per cent year-on-year. The expansion was attributed to Motor Vehicles with an increase of 9.4 per cent. Similarly, Retail Trade and Wholesale Trade also recorded a growth of 5.4 per cent and 0.4 per cent, respectively. Meanwhile, the seasonally adjusted volume index grew by 4.9 per cent month-on-month (**Chart 16**).



Chart 16: Performance of Volume Index of Wholesale and Retail Trade Sector, January 2021 - February 2022

Retail Sales Index of Selected Countries

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Table 3: Retail Sales Index of Selected Countries, February 2022 (Year-on-Year)

Singapore	Hong Kong	United Kingdom	Republic of Korea
-2.4	-17.6	6.2	2.1

Source: Official website of National Statistical Offices of the selected countries

Looking at the performance of retail sales in other selected countries, Singapore and Hong Kong posted a decline in February 2022 as in **Table 3**. Singapore reported a decrease of 2.4 per cent year-on-year, mainly attributed to lower sales in February compared to the same period last year when sales were boosted by spending before Chinese New Year, in which pre-Chinese New Year spending this year took place mainly in January. Similarly, Hong Kong recorded a decline of 17.6 per cent in February attributed to worsening of COVID-19 situation and tightening of anti-epidemic measures.



In contrast, UK retail sales rose 6.2 per cent in February. However, this growth should be interpreted with caution due to the base effect in which there were restrictions on non-essential retail in a few parts of the UK in February 2021. In South Korea, retail sales increased 2.1 per cent year-on-year in February of 2022, easing from a 4.7 per cent rise in the prior month.

Prospect for March 2022

Looking ahead, the performance of Wholesale & Retail in March 2022 is expected to continue its recovery momentum. Motor Vehicles sub-sector is anticipated to contribute to the expansion in Wholesale & Retail Trade, underpinned by Sales of Motor Vehicles. The strong sales in March for Motor vehicles could be attributed to the auto companies which push their sales as their financial year ends on 31st March. Apart from that, the other factors such as the new calendar of school sessions which started on 21st March as well as the preparation for Ramadhan in early April are also anticipated to further boost Retail Trade industry.

EXTERNAL SECTOR

Merchandise Trade

The number of new COVID-19 daily cases increased dramatically in February 2022, surpassing the 30,000case mark for the first time on 23 February 2022 with 31,199 cases. The surge led to a jump in new monthly COVID-19 cases from 112,672 in January 2022 to 571,978 in February 2022¹. The government was optimistic, however, that all measures implemented through the National COVID-19 Immunisation Programme (PICK) are effective as more than 99 per cent of the infected are either asymptomatic or mildly symptomatic. In parallel with these developments, the government has indicated that it will not impose any more Movement Control Orders (MCO) or inter-district and inter-state travel restrictions² to contain the spread of COVID-19, thereby contributing to economic activity to retain the usual phase. Against the backdrop of the favourable scenario, Malaysia's total trade continued to grow at a double-digit pace in February 2022, albeit at a slower rate. Total trade increased by 17.5 per cent year-on-year to RM184.8 billion from RM157.3 billion in February 2021. Exports increased by 16.8 per cent to RM102.3 billion, while imports rose by 18.4 per cent to RM82.5 billion. In turn, the trade surplus widened by 10.7 per cent year-on-year to RM19.8 billion. Meanwhile, on a month-on-month basis, exports, imports, and total trade fell by 7.9 per cent, 10.8 per cent, and 9.2 per cent, respectively, compared to January 2022. In contrast, the trade balance improved by 6.6 per cent.

The increase in exports for February 2022 was led by the higher exports to China, which rose by RM2.5 billion, followed by Singapore (+RM1.8 billion), the European Union (E.U.) (+RM1.4 billion), Viet Nam (+RM1.4 billion) and Thailand (+RM1.2 billion). Meanwhile, the increase in imports was supported by the expansion in imports from Singapore (+RM2.3 billion), followed by the United States of America (U.S.A.) (+RM1.8 billion), Indonesia (+RM1.3 billion), Taiwan (+RM1.1 billion) and China (+RM1.0 billion). Malaysia's trade in February 2022 was mainly driven by China, Singapore, the U.S.A. and the E.U., with a total contribution of 47.4 per cent (February 2021: 48.1%).

Malaysia's exports of goods increased by RM14.7 billion to RM102.3 billion in February 2022 from RM87.6 billion in the same month of the preceding year. The positive performance was mainly contributed by exports of Electrical and electronic (E&E) products (+RM8.1 billion, +25.8%), Palm oil & and palm oil-based products (+RM3.5 billion, +58.0%) and Liquefied natural gas (LNG) (+RM1.3 billion, +45.7%) as shown in **Chart 17**. Exports of Rubber gloves continued to record a downward trend with a decrease of 68.0 per cent year-on-year to RM1.9 billion from RM5.8 billion in February 2021, while exports of Timber and timber-based products declined for the first time after three consecutive months of increase (-RM135.9 million, -7.3%). E&E products, Palm oil & palm oil-based products and Refined petroleum products were Malaysia's top export products in February 2022, with an aggregate contribution of 54.5 per cent (February 2021: 49.8%).



Chart 17: Malaysia Exports by Top 10 Major and Selected Products (Year-on-Year), February 2022

1 https://covid-19.moh.gov.my/

2 https://www.astroawani.com/berita-malaysia/tiada-lockdown-pada-aidilfitri-pm-346283


Similarly, Malaysia's imports also continued to maintain a positive momentum in February 2022, registering an increase of 18.4 per cent year-on-year to RM82.5 billion from RM69.7 billion in February 2021. The increase in imports was driven by E&E products (+RM4.5 billion, +21.5%), Refined petroleum products (+RM1.5 billion, +25.2%) and Machinery & equipment specialized for particular industries & parts (+RM605.5 million, +65.2%) as per **Chart 18**. Meanwhile, Non-monetary gold showed a negative trend for the fourth month in a row (-RM785.0 million, -45.0%). E&E products, Refined petroleum products and Machinery & equipment specialized for particular industries and Machinery & equipment specialized for particular industries are the major contributors to Malaysia's imports of goods in February 2022 with a cumulative contribution of 42.3 per cent (February 2021: 40.4%).



Chart 18: Malaysia Imports by Top 10 Major and Selected Products (Year-on-Year), February 2022

Exports and imports by major trading partners continued to rise in February 2022 amidst the increase in new global COVID-19 daily cases and the geopolitical crisis in the European region, as in **Chart 19**.



Chart 19: Exports and Imports for Malaysia Top 10 Trading Partners (Year-on-Year), February 2022

Source: Official website of National Statistical Offices of the selected countries

Based on the external trade statistics by state for February 2022, the total trade increased from RM27.5 billion, or 17.5 per cent, to RM184.8 billion, year on year. The increase was attributed to favourable performances mainly in Pulau Pinang which, rose by RM8.7 billion (+21.5%), followed by Sarawak RM4.2 billion (+58.7%), Selangor RM4.2 billion (+11.2%), Kedah RM3.7 billion (+57.9%), Johor RM2.8 billion (+8.4%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur RM2.0 billion (+26.2%), W.P. Labuan RM1.6 billion (+289.6%), Sabah RM1.5 billion (+64.8%), Pahang RM910.4 million (+27.0%), Negeri Sembilan RM417.5 million (+10.1%), Terengganu RM258.1 million (+13.1%) and Perlis RM42.1 million (+29.3%). However, total trade decreased by RM1.8 billion (-36.0%) in Melaka, Perak by RM1.6 billion (-25.3%) and by Kelantan RM256.5 million (-42.6%).

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

EXTERNAL SECTOR

MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS R E V I E W

Total exports increased by RM14.7 billion, or 16.8%, to RM102.3 billion in the same period last year. The increase was driven by higher exports from Pulau Pinang (+RM5.7 billion), Sarawak (+RM3.0 billion), Kedah (+RM2.2 billion), W.P. Labuan (+RM1.6 billion), Selangor (+RM1.5 billion), Sabah (+RM1.2 billion), Johor (+RM1.1 billion), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (+RM1.0 billion), Pahang (+RM103.8 million) and Perlis (+RM23.9 million). However, exports declined in Melaka (-RM1.2 billion), Perak (-RM1.1 billion), Terengganu (-RM320.2 million), Kelantan (-RM199.5 million) and Negeri Sembilan (-RM31.7 million).

At the same time, imports increased by RM12.8 billion (+18.4%) in February 2022 compared to the same month of the previous year. The higher imports were mainly from Pulau Pinang (+RM3.1 billion), Selangor (+RM2.7 billion), Johor (+RM1.7 billion), Kedah (+RM1.5 billion), Sarawak (+RM1.2 billion), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (+RM1.0 billion), Pahang (+RM806.6 million), Terengganu (+RM578.3 million), Negeri Sembilan (+RM449.2 million), Sabah (+RM273.5 million) and Perlis (+RM18.2 million). However, imports decreased in Melaka (-RM563.5 million), Perak (-RM452.4 million), Kelantan (-RM57.0 million) and W.P. Labuan (-RM5.6 million).

Five states continued to dominate the country's exports, accounting for 80.7 per cent of total exports. Pulau Pinang remained the top exporter with a share of 29.6 per cent, followed by Selangor (19.3%), Johor (18.7%), Sarawak (8.2%) and Kedah (4.8%). Meanwhile, as for imports, Selangor remained the largest contributor with a share of 26.3 per cent, followed by Pulau Pinang (23.1%), Johor (20.2%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (7.1%), and Kedah (6.2%), as shown in **Exhibit 2**.



Exhibit 2: Exports and Imports by State, February 2021 and February 2022

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia Notes:

- 1. Exports and imports activities that are taking place in the Supra area (including production activities beyond the centre of predominant economic interest for any state) or declarations made by the agent are not included in this infographic.
- 2. Exports and imports value for W.P. Kuala Lumpur includes W.P. Putrajaya.

Recent geopolitical tensions are anticipated to have a significant impact on the global economy, particularly on major commodity supply chains. As a result, the World Trade Organization (WTO) has lowered its forecast for global trade volume this year to 2.5 per cent, down from 4.7 per cent in October 2021³. Meanwhile, Malaysia's total trade maintained its double-digit momentum in March 2022, expanding 27.3 per cent to RM236.6 billion from RM185.8 billion in March 2021, following rising prices of major commodities. Exports rose 25.4% to RM131.6 billion, while imports increased by 29.9% to RM104.9 billion. The trade balance remained in surplus at RM26.7 billion, going up 10.3 per cent from the previous year. Compared to February 2022, exports, imports, total trade and trade surplus surged by 28.7 per cent, 27.3 per cent, 28.1 per cent and 34.8 per cent respectively. In addition, the government announced on 9 March 2022 that Malaysia will enter a transition phase, to the so-called endemic starting 1 April 2022 which, will include the abolition of the business premises operating

3 https://www.bbc.com/news/business-60949053#:~:text=The%20Ukraine%20war%20has%20led,boss%20Dr%20Ngozi%20Okonjo%2DIweala.



EXTERNAL SECTOR

hours restrictions and the reopening of country's borders. The decision was made after considering various factors including risk assessment, obtaining the views of the Ministry of Health (MOH) and examining the recommendations from the Quartet Minister⁴. This positive news is anticipated to further boost economic activity in the country and further impact Malaysia's trade performance in the coming months.

Note: This article used preliminary statistics from the reference month's publication.

⁴ https://www.pmo.gov.my/2022/03/kenyataan-media-berkaitan-fasa-peralihan-ke-endemik/

LABOUR SCENARIO



Labour Scenario

More social and economic restrictions were lifted in February 2022, as the country reached the fourth phase of the National Recovery Plan (NRP). Chinese New Year was celebrated at the beginning of the month in a more joyous atmosphere than the previous year, when most states were subject to Movement Control Order (MCO). In addition, the hustle and bustle of recreational and domestic tourism activities continued as people took advantage of the school holidays during the month to spend time with their loved ones. Despite the spike of daily COVID-19 cases as a more infectious variant of Omicron began to prevail, more restrictions had been lifted considering the less severe impact of the cases as well as the national health system's ability to manage the situation. Therefore, the labour force situation improved steadily in February 2022, with employment trending up and unemployment continuing to fall.

The number of employed persons recorded a marginal month-on-month increase of 0.3 per cent (+44.8 thousand persons) to 15.73 million persons in February 2022 (January 2022: 15.69 million persons). Thus, the employment-to-population ratio, which denotes the country's ability to create employment, improved by 0.1 percentage points to 66.3 per cent. In the meantime, compared to a low base number during the same month a year ago, the number of employed persons grew 3.0 per cent (February 2021: 15.27 million persons) while the employment-to-population ratio surged by 1.1 percentage points (February 2021: 65.2%) as shown in **Chart 19**.



Chart 19: Employed Persons and Employment-to-Population Ratio, January 2018 - February 2022

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Further analysis by economic sector revealed that the number of employed persons in the Services sector remained uptrend, primarily in Food & beverages services, Wholesale & Retail Trade, and Transportation & storage activities. Likewise, employment in the Manufacturing and Construction sectors also registered increases. The employment in Agriculture and Mining & Quarrying sectors, on the other hand, continued to decline.

By status in employment, the employee's category, which covers nearly 80 per cent of the total employed persons, gained an addition of 17.3 thousand employed persons (0.1%) from the previous month to 12.05 million persons. Own-account workers also increased by 0.7 per cent (+18.6 thousand persons) to 2.67 million persons. Among those in this category were daily wage earners working in farmers' markets, night markets and stalls; as well as freelancers (**Chart 20**).

Chart 20: Employed Person by Status in Employment, January 2022 and February 2022



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia



In February 2022, the unemployment rate dropped to 4.1 per cent (January 2022: 4.2%), while the number of unemployed persons fell by 8.6 thousand (-1.3%) to record 671.8 thousand persons (January 2022: 680.4 thousand persons). In comparison to the same month last year, the unemployment rate slipped by 0.7 percentage points, while the number of unemployed persons went down by 105.7 thousand persons (February 2021: 777.5 thousand persons as depicted in **Chart 21**.





Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Over 80 per cent of the unemployed persons were those who were available for work and actively looking for work, also known as actively unemployed (83.7%). Among this group, more than half (56.7%) were unemployed for less than three months, while 7.3 per cent had been unemployed for more than a year. Meanwhile, the number of the inactively unemployed or discouraged group who believed that there were no jobs available diminished by 1.6 thousand to 109.3 thousand persons (January 2022: 110.9 thousand persons) as shown in **Chart 22**.

Chart 22: Unemployed Persons by Category and Duration of Unemployment, January 2022 and February 2022



Following a rise in employment and a decrease in unemployment, the number of the labour force rose by 0.2 per cent (36.3 thousand persons) in February 2022 to record 16.40 million persons (January 2022: 16.37 million persons). The labour force participation rate (LFPR) remained unchanged from the previous month at 69.1 per cent. In the meantime, on a year-on-year basis, the labour force went up by 2.2 per cent or 354.5 thousand persons (February 2021: 16.05 million persons), while the LFPR increased by 0.6 percentage points (February 2021: 68.5%) as shown in **Chart 23**.

Chart 23: Labour Force and LFPR, 1982 - 2021 and January 2020 - February 2022



LABOUR SCENARIO

During the month, the number of persons outside the labour force continued to decline, posting a decrease of 11.4 thousand (-0.2%) to 7.32 million persons as compared to January 2022. Housework/family responsibilities held the largest share of the outside labour force with 41.7 per cent, followed by schooling/ training with a contribution of 40.9 per cent (**Chart 24**).

MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC





Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The encouraging economic activity for the first two months of 2022 influenced the increase of labour demand by the economic sector to accommodate the needs of business operations. This situation signalled a more optimistic outlook for the labour market by encouraging higher labour force participation, which may allow the labour market to remain strong in the coming months.

Malaysia successfully shifted to the "Transition to Endemic" phase on 1st April 2022, after assessing the national health system's capability in managing the COVID-19 crisis and with over 80 per cent of Malaysia's total population completely vaccinated. During this phase, all prohibitions on business operating hours were lifted, and Muslim congregation prayers were permitted without physical distancing. After nearly two years of battling the pandemic, the transition to the endemic phase is an exit strategy that will allow the country to resume a normal life. This is expected to accelerate demand for goods and services, boosting productivity and contributing to employment growth. This is anticipated to increase demand for goods and services, resulting in increased production and job creation. More importantly, the transition to endemic has witnessed the reopening of all of Malaysia's international borders. This would encourage more international travel activities, and subsequently revitalise the country's tourism sector. The reopening of the country's borders may also address the shortage of foreign labour for specific sectors and skills in the country.



Consumer Price Index

Food item which is the largest contributor to the total weight of the Consumer Price Index, remains a major contributor to national inflation. The government's intervention by setting a retail ceiling price for standard chicken and grade A, B and C eggs from 5th February to 5th June 2022, prevented food inflation from rising further.

In February 2022, national inflation rose 2.2 per cent to 125.2, compared to 122.5 in the same month of the previous year. The increase was also higher than Malaysia's average inflation rate for the period from 2011 to February 2022 (1.9%). The rise in headline inflation was mainly driven by increases in Transport (3.9%) and Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages (3.7%). This was followed by Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance (3.2%); Restaurants & Hotels (2.6%) and Recreation Services & Culture (1.6%).

Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels and Education increased by 0.8 per cent and 0.7 per cent respectively. Similarly, Health and Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco recorded a marginal increase of 0.5 per cent and 0.4 per cent, respectively. Communication remained unchanged, while Clothing & Footwear fell by 0.2 per cent compared to the same month of the previous year (**Chart 25**).





Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Concurrently, the Transport group increased by 3.9 per cent due to low base effect associated with the setting of the RON95 Unleaded Petrol ceiling price in March 2021 (RM2.05). It was still higher than the average price of RM1.96 per litre in February 2021. In addition, the average price of RON97 Unleaded Petrol has risen substantially to RM3.21 per litre from RM2.26 per litre a year ago (**Chart 26**).



Chart 26: Average Price of Fuel, February 2021 – February 2022

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

PRICES



Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages, which accounted for the majority of household spending, increased significantly from the previous month. Inflation in this group increased by 3.7 per cent in February 2022 compared to the same month of the preceding year. These increases were recorded in all Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverage subgroups. The Meat subgroup which rose 9.0 per cent continued to be the main contributor to the increase in this group. This was followed by the increases in Milk, cheese & eggs (5.1%); Vegetables (4.3%); Oils & fats (4.1%) and Fish & seafood (3.6%).

Main Group	Weight	Year-on-Year (%) February 2022
Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages	29.5	3.7
Food	28.4	3.9
Food at Home	16.9	4.1
Rice, Bread & Other Cereals	3.5	2.1
Meat	2.5	9.0
Fish & Seafood	4.0	3.6
Milk, Cheese & Eggs	1.5	5.1
Oil & Fats	0.6	4.1
Fruits	1.2	1.8
Vegetables	2.1	4.3
Sugar, Jam, Honey, Chocolate & Confectionery	0.6	2.1
Food Products n.e.c	1.0	2.8
Food Away From Home	11.5	3.6
Coffee, Tea, Cocoa & Non-Alcoholic Beverages	1.1	0.9

Table 4: Percentage Change on Subgroup of Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages (Year-on-Year),February 2022

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The conflict between Ukraine and Russia may disrupt the supply chain and have a ripple effect across the global economy. This will almost certainly have an impact on transportation costs and consequently on national inflation.

Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production

MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS R E V I E W

The Producer Price Index (PPI) for local production, which measures the cost of goods at the factory gate, posted an increase of 9.7 per cent in February 2022, compared to a 9.2 per cent increase in the preceding month. The increase was driven by the index of Agriculture, forestry & fishing accelerated by 17.7 per cent (January 2022: 12.5%), mainly driven by the increase in the indices of Growing of perennial crops (23.3%), Fishing (9.4%) and Animal production (4.8%). The Mining index continued to register a double-digit growth at 23.3 per cent as opposed to 34.3 per cent in January 2022.

Meanwhile, the Manufacturing index increased by 7.9 per cent compared to 7.0 per cent in January 2022, owing to the increase in the indices of subsectors, namely Manufacture of refined petroleum products (20.3%), Manufacture of vegetable & animal oils & fats (18.6%) and Manufacture of basic chemicals, fertilisers & nitrogen compounds, plastics & synthetic rubber in primary forms (13.1%). In addition, the indices of Water supply and Electricity & gas supply rose 1.4 per cent and 0.8 per cent, respectively.

On a month-on-month basis, the PPI local production increased 2.0 per cent as against 1.3 per cent in the previous month. The increase was driven by a 6.9 per cent rise in the Agriculture, forestry & fishing index (January 2022: 4.5%), triggered by higher prices for fresh fruit bunches of oil palm. Meanwhile, Crude oil and Natural gas prices continued to rise in February 2022, leading to a 3.6 per cent increase in the Mining index. The Manufacturing index increased by 1.3 per cent (January 2022: 0.8%), supported by the indices for Manufacture of vegetable & animal oils & fats (3.2%), Manufacture of refined petroleum products (2.1%) and Manufacture of electronic components & boards (0.5%) subsectors. In addition, the Electricity & gas supply index grew by 0.2 per cent, while the Water supply index declined by 0.2 per cent. (**Table 5**).

			Index		Pe	rcentage	Change ((%)	
Sector	Code	Weight	Index	Y	ear-on-ye	ar	Мо	nth-on-mo	onth
			Feb 2022	Feb 2021	Jan 2022	Feb 2022	Feb 2021	Jan 2022	Feb 2022
			119.4		9.2	9.7			
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	А	6.73	164.6	35.0	12.5	17.7	2.2	4.5	6.9
Mining	В	7.93	103.8	-11.0	34.3	23.3	12.9	3.1	3.6
Manufacturing	С	81.57	117.2	1.5	7.0	7.9	0.5	0.8	1.3
Electricity & gas supply	D	3.44	116.8	-1.9	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.2
Water supply	Е	0.33	113.5	0.8	1.2	1.4	-0.4	0.2	-0.2

Table 5: Producer Price Index Local Production by Sector, Malaysia

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The index of Crude materials for further processing increased by 17.7 per cent in February 2022, supported by the indices of Non-food materials and Foodstuffs & feedstuffs, which increased by 20.4 per cent and 3.7 per cent, respectively. Similarly, the index of Intermediate materials, supplies & components continued to rise at a double-digit rate of 11.4 per cent in February 2022 (January 2022: 10.8%), driven by increases in the indices of Processed fuel & lubricants (18.4%) and Materials & components for manufacturing (11.8%). However, the Finished goods index fell 0.2 per cent due to a decline in the index of Capital equipment (-1.8%) as shown in **Chart 27**.



Chart 27: Producer Price Index by Stage of Processing (Year-on-Year), February 2021 – February 2022



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Disruptions in the global supply chain, especially in global primary commodities, are expected to worsen as repercussion of tensions between Russia and Ukraine. Prices for primary commodities and raw materials such as crude oil, semiconductors, fertilisers, natural gas and grains are anticipated to rise further, as these two countries are among the major producers of raw materials. As a result, production costs will rise, leading to relatively high prices of end products that could pinch consumers particularly in low income household.



WAY FORWARD

Continuous transitions of states into better phases of the National Recovery Plan (NRP) since July 2021 has seen a gradual improvement in Malaysia's socioeconomic landscape. As of February 2022, the whole country was in the fourth phase of the NRP after Sarawak and Kelantan shifted into the phase in the previous month. More COVID-19 related restrictions continued to be lifted, allowing for people to travel within the national vicinities, meet up, and enjoy social and recreational activities. After a low-key celebration in the previous year, the Chinese New Year festival was celebrated in a more festive mood at the beginning of the year. In fact, most people took advantage of the long holiday to organise a few social gatherings with family and friends. As a result, businesses especially in the Services sub-sectors such as Retail trade, Accommodation, Food and beverages and Transportation continued to improve following the increase in demand. Furthermore, the national public health system had been able to successfully managed the unusual surge in the number of new daily cases of COVID-19 in the country during the month considering the majority of the infections were not symptomatic or mildly symptomatic. As we strive to reduce the risk of infection and ensure those at risk are protected, the COVID-19 vaccination drive for children aged five to eleven is effective from 3rd February 2022. On another note, although the Russian-Ukraine conflict started on 24th February 2022 might create a lot of uncertainty and compromise the global economic prospects, the social and economic indicators for February 2022 remained positive albeit recording slower growth while selected indicators improved further compared to the numbers recorded in January.

Concerning the external sector, despite slower performance than January 2022, total merchandise trade continued to record double-digit year-on-year growth of 17.5 per cent to RM184.8 billion. Exports rose by 16.8 per cent to RM102.3 billion, while imports increased by 18.4 per cent to RM82.5 billion, resulting in the trade surplus expanding by 10.7 per cent year-on-year to RM19.8 billion. Electrical and electronic (E&E) products, Palm oil & palm oil-based products and Refined petroleum products dominated the exports with a combined share of 54.5 per cent.

As for the sectoral performances, IPI went up by 3.9 per cent in February 2022 as against the same month of the previous year, following the increase in two of its components namely, Manufacturing index (5.2%) and Electricity index (3.9%). The growth in the Manufacturing index was supported by the output of domestic-oriented and export-oriented industries which rose 6.2 per cent and 4.7 per cent respectively. Meanwhile, the manufacturing sales expanded by 11.2 per cent from the same month during the preceding year to record 131.6 billion. The expansion was driven by Food, beverages & tobacco products, Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products and Electrical & electronics products. Looking at the largest industry in Malaysia's Services sector, the sales value of Wholesale & Retail Trade logged year-on-year growth of 8.5 per cent to RM117.2 billion, primarily due to the Retail trade sub-sector. In addition, Wholesale trade and Motor Vehicles sub-sector also registered increases as compared to February 2021.

Looking at Malaysia's prices indices, CPI in February 2022 increased by 2.2 per cent compared to the same month of the previous year, exceeding Malaysia's average inflation rate between January 2011 to February 2022 at 1.9 per cent. The rise in headline inflation was mainly driven by increases in Transport (3.9%) and Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages (3.7%). Meanwhile, PPI local production surged 9.7 per cent in February 2022 mainly supported by an increase in the Mining index and the Agriculture, forestry & fishing index. The labour force situation in February 2022 improved steadily as employment trended up by 3.0 per cent to 15.73 million persons. Meanwhile, unemployment continued to fall by 8.6 thousand to a record 671.8 thousand persons as the unemployment rate declined to 4.1 per cent.

On the 1st April 2022, Malaysia has entered the "Transition to Endemic" phase after evaluating the ability of the national health system in managing the COVID-19 crisis and considering more than 80 per cent of the population were fully-vaccinated. This transition entails the country's trial period to adjust toward living with COVID-19 as more restrictions were lifted including the permission for businesses to operate at the usual operation hours as well as the elimination of 50 per cent capacity utilisation of venues in conducting social events and festivities. More importantly, after two years, Malaysia has reopened the international borders to allow quarantine-free travel. Following successfully piloting the international tourism bubble in the preceding year, the re-opening of our borders is expected to benefit the country's tourism industries. This is foreseen to subsequently influence the economy and labour market to sustain the recovery momentum. The LI recorded a marginal year-on-year

WAY FORWARD

decline of 0.5 per cent in February 2022 as the global crises spook the stock market. However, on a month-onmonth basis, the LI remained upward by 0.5 per cent, indicating that Malaysia's economy is bound to continue its journey to recovery. However, the global market uncertainty is anticipated to play a pivotal role in shaping the national economy in the coming months. Following this, the World Bank has lowered Malaysia's GDP growth forecast for 2022 to 5.5 per cent from previous forecast of 5.8 per cent.

MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS

R E V I E

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	Feb	Mar	Apr	Мау	Jun	2021 Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	DATA SOURCE
0 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT		reb	mat	Aht	may	Juil	Jul	Aug	Seb	001	NUV	Dec	Jall	1.60	
1.1 Constant 2015 Prices	RM Million	-													Department of Statistics, Ma
COMMODITIES															
2.1 RUBBER															
2.1.1 Production															
- Rubber	Tonne	49,840.0	36,068.3	23,012.9	28,164.2	38,807.4	48,609.9	42,942.1	41,179.6	43,126.6	30,493.3	41,689.7	49,087.1	29,919.5	Department of Statistics, N
2.1.2 Prices															
- SMR 20	RM/Kg	6.73	7.08	6.68	6.86	6.69	6.79	7.18	6.69	7.14	7.22	7.13	7.34	7.40	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Scrap	RM/Kg	5.22	5.83	5.36	5.60	5.48	5.48	5.90	5.38	5.79	5.86	5.84	6.03	6.06	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Field Latex	RM/Kg	6.44	7.30	7.16	7.22	6.71	5.47	5.81	5.60	5.73	6.09	6.11	6.28	6.96	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Latex Concentrate	RM/Kg	5.88	6.80	6.23	6.37	5.65	4.94	5.22	4.97	5.21	5.54	5.39	5.72	6.58	Malaysian Rubber Board
2.1.3 Exports															
- Natural Rubber #	Tonne	54,632.2	58,851.9	55,695.6	48,111.3	48,588.5	48,645.4	59,171.7	62,331.7	62,167.0	60,942.4	45,982.3	51,159.6	47,681.5	Department of Statistics, N
2.2 OIL PALM															
2.2.1 Exports	_														
- Palm Oil Product	Tonne	1,514,853.0	1,810,510.0	2,072,855.0	1,921,986.0	2,216,639.0	2,084,308.0	1,955,191.0	2,441,399.0	2,163,435.0	2,342,143.0	2,143,891.0	1,852,021.0	1,837,307.0	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
Palm Oil Palm Kernel Oil	Tonne Tonne	900,558.0	1,189,859.0	1,350,777.0	1,268,424.0	1,418,494.0	1,402,315.0	1,167,188.0	1,611,518.0	1,420,574.0	1,465,518.0	1,423,821.0	1,159,576.0	1,108,576.0	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Kernel Oil 2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM	Ionne	64,561.0	93,223.0	96,546.0	71,330.0	78,328.0	113,040.0	85,351.0	93,300.0	94,302.0	123,005.0	94,349.0	79,667.0	56,720.0	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM 2.3.1 Prices															
2.3.1 Prices - Crude Oil, Brent	USD/Barrel	61.96	65.19	64.77	68.04	73.07	74.39	70.02	74.60	83.65	80.77	74.31	85.53	95.76	World Bank
- Crude Oil, Brent - Crude Oil, WTI	USD/Barrel	61.96 59.06	65.19					70.02		83.65 81.32	80.77 79.18		85.53 83.12	95.76 91.74	World Bank World Bank
2.3.2 Exports	USD/ballel	59.06	62.35	61.71	65.18	71.38	72.46	67.73	71.56	81.32	79.18	71.53	83.12	91.74	World Bank
- Crude Petroleum [#]	'000 Tonne	758.1	927.2	847.1	923.9	878.5	827.0	805.3	838.2	689.7	542.4	549.3	640.5	546.3	Department of Statistics, I
	'000 Tonne	3,617.4	1,973.1	4,124.4	2,760.1	3,587.1	4,394.6	2,629.4	3,717.5	3,420.4	3,311.0	2,139.8	2,065.3	2,218.7	Department of Statistics, I
 Petroleum Products [#] 2.3.3 Imports 	000 Tohine	3,017.4	1,973.1	4,124.4	2,700.1	3,367.1	4,394.0	2,029.4	3,717.5	3,420.4	3,311.0	2,139.0	2,005.5	2,210.7	Department of Statistics, in
- Crude Petroleum [#]	'000 Tonne	489.6	259.6	1,135.5	506.9	413.0	1,014.3	377.9	657.8	234.2	538.9	221.7	554.6	193.6	Department of Statistics, M
 Petroleum Products * 	'000 Tonne	3.950.0	2.583.3	3.783.9	2.635.7	3.552.8	3.154.9	1.948.3	3.023.5	3.329.8	3.057.0	1.963.8	2.196.4	2.617.2	Department of Statistics, N
2.4 LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)	000 101110	0,000.0	2,000.0	0,700.0	2,000.1	0,002.0	0,104.0	1,540.5	0,020.0	0,020.0	0,007.0	1,305.0	2,130.4	2,017.2	Department of Otatistics, i
2.4.1 Exports															
- Liquified Natural Gas #	'000 Tonne	2,545.4	2,161.2	2,306.6	2,289.1	1,667.6	2,032.6	2,132.0	1,568.9	1,813.5	1,996.9	2,493.2	2,231.4	2 151 2	Department of Statistics, M
		_,	_,	_,	_,	.,	_,	_,	.,	.,	.,	_,	_,	_,	
3.1 MANUFACTURING															
3.1 Industrial Production Index	Point	120.1	128.3	122.8	120.4	126.9	119.1	125.4	132.3	137.6	137.7	138.5	136.1	126.3	Department of Statistics, M
3.1.2 Sales	RM '000	118,412,460.2	126,935,039.3	130,645,790.4	122,726,159.9	124,362,618.2	119,933,989.3	126,536,417.3	135,322,930.7	140,654,673.8	142,410,833.2	143,910,775.4	138,985,561.8	131,635,004.9	Department of Statistics, M
3.1.3 Exports #	RM '000	76,322,012.3	91,908,206.3	91,609,667.3	78,828,569.0	91,302,871.2	82,847,129.2	80,828,735.6	94,860,740.0	98,610,022.7	95,413,694.7	105,315,221.8	95,044,677.7	87,156,945.7	Department of Statistics, I
3.2 CONSTRUCTION															
Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing	Unit	70	109	100	92	31	56	45	42	63	99	75	78	59	National Housing Departm
3.2.1 Advertisement (New Permit)	Onit	70	109	100	52	31	50	45	42	03	55	75	70	55	National Housing Departit
Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing															
3.2.2 Advertisement (Renewals Permit)	Unit	201	271	228	182	127	194	231	239	244	206	253	186	241	National Housing Departm
3.2.3 Prices															
- Steel	RM per Tonne	2,391.57	2,427.91	2,463.45	2,463.45	2,464.24	2,464.24	2,464.24	2,479.22	2,503.03	2,558.64	2,635.11	2,713.66	2,393.98	Ministry of Works
- Cement	RM per 50 Kg Bag	17.86	17.97	18.00	18.00	17.90	17.90	17.90	17.96	17.99	18.41	18.46	18.73	18.73	Ministry of Works
3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING															
3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING 3.3.1 Industrial Production Index	Point	91.7	97.6	92.8	96.9	91.6	88.0	82.7	80.7	86.9	92.1	95.0	95.0	91.3	Department of Statistics, M
e.e. i indisidiri foducion nicex	. ont	51.7	57.0	52.0	50.9	51.0	00.0	02.7	00.7	00.9	32.1	55.0	95.0	51.5	Dopartment of StatiStics, I
3.4 UTILITIES															
3.4.1 Electricity															
- Local Generation															
															Tenaga Nasional Berhad,
a. Public Installations P	Million Kilowatt-	12,458.4	14,476.0	13,982.5	14,089.1	12,350.4	12,901.5	13,265.7	13,478.7	14,517.3	13,791.1	14,155.2	14,258.9	12,905.8	Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sara
	Hours														Energy Berhad, Independ Producer
	Million Kilowatt-														Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sara
b. Private Installations ^p	Hours	191.1	201.5	185.6	192.5	179.1	173.9	166.0	172.9	191.4	181.4	183.8	187.8	188.5	Energy Berhad, Independ
															Power Producer
eliminary															
itest data until December 2021															

provisional data based on External Trade Publication February 2022

n.a. not available

- not applicable

ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%)	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	2021 Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	2022 Jan	Feb	DATA SOURCE
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	Feb	Mar	Apr	мау	Jun	Jui	Aug	Sep	Uct	NOV	Dec	Jan	Feb	
1.1 Constant 2015 Prices	-3.6	6.1	39.7	19.3	-3.6	-7.6	-4.7	-1.1	2.7	5.4	2.6	n.a	na	Department of Statistics, Mala
	-0.0	0.1	00.1	13.5	-5.0	-1.0	-4.7	-1.1	2.1	0.4	2.0	11.6	11.6	Department of Otatiotics, Mail
COMMODITIES														
2.1 RUBBER														
2.1.1 Production														
- Rubber	-0.1	4.5	-33.5	33.8	15.7	16.3	-3.6	-10.8	-13.6	-28.3	-16.3	7.3	-40.0	Department of Statistics, Ma
2.1.2 Prices														
- SMR 20	22.4	36.8	41.3	45.9	38.1	36.3	33.2	19.8	14.8	14.1	13.4	16.8	10.1	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Scrap	25.8	50.4	62.8	70.9	60.7	54.5	49.1	28.2	21.3	18.9	18.8	23.8	16.1	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Field Latex	35.3	57.4	65.2	68.7	39.1	11.1	19.3	10.7	-5.2	-15.4	-8.1	-0.9	8.0	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Latex Concentrate	28.6	56.0	50.8	47.3	17.7	5.8	11.6	2.6	-9.5	-10.8	-7.4	4.0	11.9	Malaysian Rubber Board
2.1.3 Exports														
 Natural Rubber[#] 	5.4	30.2	37.2	42.4	25.9	7.2	38.7	27.9	14.1	7.8	-25.3	6.3	-12.7	Department of Statistics, Ma
2.2 OIL PALM														
2.2.1 Exports														
- Palm Oil Product	-11.8	-8.7	11.6	-6.4	-14.8	-19.3	-20.1	-1.1	-14.9	14.0	-12.9	14.9	21.3	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Oil	-17.3	0.4	9.2	-7.4	-16.9	-21.4	-26.0	-0.04	-15.2	12.5	-13.3	22.4	23.1	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
 Palm Kernel Oil 	-12.7	20.3	14.8	-5.0	-18.6	12.4	-16.6	-30.7	-32.9	34.1	-35.2	14.8	-12.1	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM														
2.3.1 Prices														
- Crude Oil, Brent	12.7	97.7	177.5	119.3	83.0	73.8	58.2	81.6	106.7	86.8	49.0	56.8	54.6	World Bank
- Crude Oil, WTI	16.9	108.7	273.5	128.2	86.4	77.8	59.9	80.7	105.7	92.7	52.0	59.5	55.3	World Bank
2.3.2 Exports														
 Crude Petroleum [#] 	-3.4	-22.8	6.0	18.8	-5.7	-49.4	-50.5	-32.9	-11.4	-56.4	-49.6	-37.7	-27.9	Department of Statistics, Ma
 Petroleum Products [#] 	58.7	-46.7	21.4	-3.4	15.8	22.7	1.1	83.8	27.8	26.7	-32.2	-7.4	-38.7	Department of Statistics, Ma
2.3.3 Imports														
 Crude Petroleum [#] 	-53.0	-88.0	48.2	-27.1	-39.1	-30.0	-55.3	23.1	-74.5	1.9	-61.0	-4.5	-60.5	Department of Statistics, Ma
 Petroleum Products [#] 	33.0	-18.1	37.0	33.6	-1.5	-1.7	-24.5	-39.9	-2.2	-0.2	-33.0	-14.5	-33.7	Department of Statistics, Ma
2.4 LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)														
2.4.1 Exports														
 Liquified Natural Gas [#] 	18.8	-0.9	23.6	49.5	-2.0	3.9	5.6	-18.2	-2.5	13.0	-6.4	3.8	-15.5	Department of Statistics, Ma
SECTOR														
3.1 MANUFACTURING														
3.1.1 Industrial Production Index	4.5	12.7	68.0	29.8	-0.2	-6.5	0.6	4.0	8.0	11.3	8.4	6.8	5.2	Department of Statistics, Ma
3.1.2 Sales	6.4	15.3	72.5	37.2	6.5	0.6	6.8	11.6	15.3	18.8	15.5	13.1	11.2	Department of Statistics, Ma
3.1.3 Exports #	20.9	36.0	65.4	45.2	25.8	2.3	15.4	21.6	23.3	28.2	28.4	19.8	14.2	Department of Statistics, Ma
3.2 CONSTRUCTION														
Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing														
3.2.1 Advertisement (New Permit)	-34.6	87.9	1,011.1	253.8	-59.7	-16.4	-50.5	-40.8	-23.2	160.5	2.7	6.8	-15.7	National Housing Departme
Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing														
3.2.2 Advertisement (Renewals Permit)	9.8	41.9	101.8	0.0	-43.6	-27.6	4.5	18.9	5.6	28.0	35.3	-6.5	19.9	National Housing Departme
3.2.3 Prices														
- Steel	0.2	1.7	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.7	4.3	5.3	7.7	10.5	13.6	0.1	Ministry of Works
- Cement	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.5	3.6	3.4	5.0	4.9	Ministry of Works
3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING														
3.3.1 Industrial Production Index	-5.9	-1.1	13.3	18.9	8.4	0.1	-4.0	-5.1	-4.3	3.5	-2.6	-5.1	-0.4	Department of Statistics, M
3.4 UTILITIES														
3.4.1 Electricity														
- Local Generation														
														Tenaga Nasional Berhad, S
a. Public Installations P	-6.7	8.7	21.7	7.8	-5.7	-5.7	-5.7	-0.4	3.1	4.1	3.7	7.9	3.6	Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Saraw
a. Fublic installations	-0.7	0.7	21.7	1.0	-3.7	-3.7	-3.7	-0.4	3.1	4.1	3.7	7.9	3.0	Energy Berhad, Independer
														Producer
														Tenaga Nasional Berhad, S
	-5.3	-3.1	-6.3	1.4	-4.5	-9.0	-12.4	-9.1	-4.2	-2.3	-6.0	-2.8	-1.3	Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarav
b. Private Installations ^p	-5.3	-3.1	=0.3	1.4	-4.5	-9.0	-12.4	-9.1	-4.2	-2.5	=0.0	-2.0	-1.5	Energy Berhad, Independe

Note:

p preliminary 1 latest data until De

latest data until December 2021
 provisional data based on External Trade Publication February 2022

ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

		INDICATORS	UNIT						2021						2022		DATA SOURCE
		(Value) Local Consumption		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	
	-																
		a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining $^{\rm p}$	Million Kilowatt- Hours	8,427.7	9,800.4	9,514.7	9,162.2	7,735.7	8,102.2	8,660.7	9,124.1	9,822.1	9,617.4	9,838.6	9,807.3	9,092.2	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
		b. Domestic and Public Lighting $^{\rm p}$	Million Kilowatt- Hours	3,108.8	3,089.0	3,135.9	3,447.2	3,312.3	3,431.6	3,286.7	3,254.9	3,192.3	3,020.4	3,046.8	3,156.0	3,097.4	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
3.5 SEI	RVICES																
3.5	.1 Who	lesale & Retail Trade															
3.5	.2 Volu	me Index															
	-	Wholesale Trade Index	Point	125.3	126.4	126.5	126.5	119.2	117.4	123.2	128.1	131.1	130.6	132.3	134.1	125.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
	-	Retail Trade Index	Point	138.7	138.9	134.9	132.1	125.6	126.0	128.0	132.3	138.5	143.4	146.0	147.2	146.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
		Motor Vehicle Index	Point	98.2	124.7	112.9	90.6	7.5	13.8	46.1	84.5	112.8	109.7	120.9	108.0	107.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5	.3 Moto	v Vehicle Vehicle Production															
	-	a. Passenger	Unit	41,301	58,102	47,764	40,159	246	2,396	12,897	42,556	61,248	53,661	49,901	39,455	47,445	Malaysian Automotive Association
		b Commercial	Unit	3.898	4.119	3.626	2.363	30	2,390	12,097	3.416	4.162	4.418	4,265	3,506	3.846	Malaysian Automotive Association
		c. Total	Unit	45,199	62,221	51,390	42,522	276	2,775	13,961	45,972	65,410	58,079	54,166	42,961	51,291	Malaysian Automotive Association
	-	Vehicle Sales															
		a. Passenger	Unit	37,923	56,478	52,628	41,988	1,841	4,949	15,064	38,315	56,881	52,601	57,603	33,668	38,823	Malaysian Automotive Association
		b. Commercial	Unit	4,861	7,400	5,284	4,675	80	2,137	2,436	5,960	6,608	6,141	7,581	6,913	4,899	Malaysian Automotive Association
		c. Total	Unit	42,784	63,878	57,912	46,663	1,921	7,086	17,500	44,275	63,489	58,742	65,184	40,581	43,722	Malaysian Automotive Association
	-	New Vehicles Registration	Number	102,689	157,542	133,878	103,172	11,209	28,594	46,519	100,693	130,531	127,457	151,563	93,650	91,625	Road Transport Department
3 5	4 Tour	ism															Malaysia
0.0		Tourist Arrivals 1	Number	7,599	9,645	9,742	9,156	6,459	6,203	8,062	8,431	10,684	14,722	36,013	n.a	n.a	Tourism Malaysia
3.5	.5 Fina			1,000	3,040	3,742	3,130	0,400	0,200	0,002	0,401	10,004	14,722	50,015	11.0	11.6	roanon malayola
	1	Money Supply															
		- M1	RM Million	541,124.8	549,566.7	551,531.1	551,624.1	547,706.7	550,824.9	551,831.5	562,955.7	559,928.6	580,847.4	578,301.9	585,517.6	587,656.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
		- M2	RM Million	2,055,196.3	2,083,780.5	2,073,628.2	2,076,555.3	2,082,273.2	2,100,134.8	2,098,884.0	2,127,285.0	2,122,374.5	2,154,570.2	2,165,807.0	2,171,245.8	2,190,249.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
		- M3	RM Million	2,058,351.8	2,088,401.6	2,078,978.5	2,082,749.6	2,087,879.5	2,106,362.1	2,104,909.8	2,133,618.9	2,130,024.1	2,162,302.2	2,171,798.7	2,178,879.6	2,197,890.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
	п	Total Loans in Banking System	RM Million	1,840,079.9	1,853,636.6	1,853,868.9	1,858,806.8	1,860,525.2	1,862,773.2	1,859,824.1	1,877,737.1	1,887,493.3	1,903,589.3	1,913,723.5	1,923,883.5	1,926,907.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
		 Commercial Banks 	RM Million	1,165,719.0	1,174,869.9	1,172,102.7	1,174,947.2	1,174,981.9	1,174,054.2	1,170,870.8	1,181,494.4	1,183,336.7	1,189,605.0	1,191,303.8	1,194,374.8	1,195,039.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
		 Islamic Banks 	RM Million	666,639.4	670,923.9	673,873.3	675,938.8	677,711.6	680,736.7	681,021.7	688,303.1	696,211.9	705,860.1	714,825.0	721,924.0	724,272.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
		- Merchant Banks	RM Million	7,721.6	7,842.8	7,893.0	7,920.8	7,831.6	7,982.3	7,931.5	7,939.6	7,944.7	8,124.1	7,594.7	7,584.7	7,595.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
	ш	- Commercial Banks	RM Million RM Million	2,096,866.9	2,129,222.4	2,112,910.6	2,118,708.1	2,125,676.3	2,136,838.1	2,138,086.3	2,173,389.7	2,163,557.2	2,200,446.5	2,221,753.2	2,207,102.7	2,233,464.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
		 Islamic Banks 	RM Million	1,413,010.6 661.148.3	1,427,335.7 678,496.8	1,418,722.5 670,388.4	1,421,971.1 672,745.4	1,428,796.9 672,935.9	1,439,315.2 673.774.7	1,446,100.1 667,870.0	1,473,661.4 674,804.7	1,462,425.6 675,827.7	1,488,429.0 686,743.0	1,499,689.9 698,195.6	1,493,251.4 689,615.7	1,511,257.0 696,942.0	Central Bank of Malaysia Central Bank of Malaysia
		Merchant Banks	RM Million	22,708.0	23,389.8	23,799.7	23,991.5	23,943.5	23,748.2	24,116.2	24,923.6	25,303.9	25,274.4	23,867.7	24,235.5	25,265.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
	IV	Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and General Investment Deposits	RM Million	957,555.6	962,071.0	958,684.2	958,372.8	959,059.7	964,597.2	957,949.5	968,453.1	970,153.1	971,871.1	977,452.6	976,062.2	976,459.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
		 Commercial Banks 	RM Million	565,109.2	559,982.5	559,847.3	562,909.4	562,430.1	565,553.4	566,263.9	567,454.1	567,210.4	564,484.6	563,173.6	565,330.1	564,157.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
		- Islamic Banks	RM Million	378,177.8	387,718.0	384,267.5	379,814.3	381,339.2	383,639.1	375,484.6	384,517.2	385,619.2	390,374.3	398,489.6	394,942.0	395,436.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
		- Merchant Banks	RM Million	14,268.6	14,370.6	14,569.5	15,649.1	15,290.4	15,404.7	16,201.0	16,481.8	17,323.5	17,012.2	15,789.3	15,790.1	16,865.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
	v	Savings Deposits - Commercial Banks	RM Million RM Million	223,178.0	227,865.2	229,924.4	230,996.8	235,592.4	236,969.9	237,503.0	241,620.1	238,942.0	240,629.1	243,373.0	245,785.0	243,011.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
		 Islamic Banks 	RM Million	158,583.2 64,594.8	161,261.6 66.603.6	162,473.6	163,206.3 67,790.5	165,549.0 70.043.4	166,480.3	166,914.9	168,837.3	167,579.1	168,682.3 71.946.8	170,640.7	172,423.5	170,453.4 72,558.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
	VI	Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)	Basis Point	64,594.8	1.75	67,450.8 1.75	67,790.5	70,043.4	70,489.7 1.75	70,588.1 1.75	72,782.7 1.75	71,362.9 1.75	71,946.8	72,732.4 1.75	73,361.5 1.75	72,558.4	Central Bank of Malaysia Central Bank of Malaysia
	VII	Average Lending/ Financing Rate	Sadia Form	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	Contral Dalik Of Waldysia
		- Commercial Banks	%	3.49	3.47	3.45	3.42	3.47	3.43	3.40	3.45	3.42	3.44	3.45	3.44	3.48	Central Bank of Malaysia
		- Islamic Banks	%	4.13	4.08	4.04	4.05	4.08	4.01	4.02	4.03	4.02	4.01	4.01	3.99	4.00	Central Bank of Malaysia
		- Merchant Banks	%	5.77	5.77	5.86	5.73	5.80	5.72	5.69	5.67	5.64	5.60	5.64	5.61	5.64	Central Bank of Malaysia
	VIII	Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks	%	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.49	Central Bank of Malaysia
	IX	Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks	%	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	Central Bank of Malaysia

p preliminary1 latest data until December 2021

provisional data based on External Trade Publication February 2022

ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

INDICATORS						2021						2022		DATA SOURCE
Annual Percentage Change (%)	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	
- Local Consumption														
a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining $^{\rm p}$	-10.2	11.2	32.0	20.2	-11.4	-13.6	-9.3	-4.3	0.4	4.8	4.5	8.5	7.9	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Domestic and Public Lighting $^{\rm p}$	8.4	6.9	-0.1	-12.7	9.8	14.2	9.9	12.2	7.3	2.6	8.0	3.4	-0.4	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
3.5 SERVICES														
3.5.1 Wholesale & Retail Trade														
3.5.2 Volume Index														
 Wholesale Trade Index 	0.4	2.1	42.9	27.6	-0.5	-3.4	-3.3	-2.7	-1.8	1.3	0.7	1.7	0.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
 Retail Trade Index 	-1.9	9.5	63.3	20.4	-3.7	-9.3	-7.9	-2.8	2.2	3.3	0.5	2.8	5.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
 Motor Vehicle Index 	-1.1	39.6	1,686.8	66.1	-92.8	-88.2	-58.9	-24.7	6.9	3.1	2.5	14.2	9.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.3 Motor Vehicle														
- Vehicle Production														
a. Passenger	9.0	175.5	19,801.7	234.0	-99.4	-94.7	-73.1	-14.8	11.2	5.4	-3.9	9.0	14.9	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	57.3	162.4	10,260.0	795.1	-98.2	-86.5	-53.6	69.0	16.6	12.2	8.2	0.7	-1.3	Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total - Vehicle Sales	12.0	174.6	18,587.3	246.1	-99.4	-94.2	-72.2	-11.6	11.6	5.9	-3.0	8.3	13.5	Malaysian Automotive Association
		(30.0		105.0										
a. Passenger b. Commercial	1.5 30.4	178.8 233.6	40,074.0 52,740.0	105.3 86.7	-95.5 -97.9	-90.5	-68.3 -53.2	-25.5 18.7	9.8 35.5	2.8 15.5	-7.3	16.6 74.7	2.4 0.8	Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total	30.4 5.9	233.6	52,740.0 40,972.3	103.2	-97.9	-60.7 -87.7	-53.2 -66.9	-21.6	35.5 12.0	4.0	12.9 -5.3	23.6	0.8	Malaysian Automotive Association Malaysian Automotive Association
	5.9	184.2	40,972.3	103.2	-95.7	-87.7	-00.9	-21.0	12.0	4.0	-5.3	23.0		Road Transport Department
 New Vehicles Registration 	-2.0	165.6	8,427.3	72.5	-89.0	-77.2	-58.3	-18.0	7.1	8.4	16.5	-4.5	-10.8	Malaysia
3.5.4 Tourism														,
 Tourist Arrivals¹ 	-99.5	-98.6	29.1	69.2	-1.9	-66.8	-30.7	-47.7	-5.6	28.9	240.8	n.a	n.a	Tourism Malaysia
3.5.5 Finance														
I Money Supply														
- M1	21.8	19.0	18.3	15.1	12.2	10.8	9.9	9.7	7.8	10.5	10.4	9.4	8.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M2	5.5	6.3	4.4	3.8	3.4	3.8	3.5	4.6	4.5	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M3	5.1	6.1	4.3	3.8	3.4	3.8	3.6	4.7	4.6	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
II Total Loans in Banking System	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.4	3.1	2.5	2.9	3.3	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.4	1.7	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	8.3	8.6	8.8	8.6	7.3	6.3	5.5	5.7	6.2	7.4	8.2	8.8	8.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	8.8	24.2	22.4	22.4	18.1	17.4	9.7	8.6	11.2	8.1	0.8	1.5	-1.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
III Total Deposits Banking System - Commercial Banks	5.2	5.9	4.6	5.0	3.9	4.0	3.7	4.7	4.4	6.4	6.3	5.8	6.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	3.7 9.1	3.3	2.4 9.7	2.5 10.8	2.0 7.9	2.1 8.5	2.4 6.4	4.0 5.9	3.5 6.3	6.1 7.0	5.7 7.7	6.0 5.4	7.0 5.4	Central Bank of Malaysia Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	-5.2	12.1 1.4	9.7 3.4	10.8	7.9	8.5 4.5	6.4 9.5	5.9	6.3 8.7	7.U 9.9	8.7	5.4 6.5	5.4	Central Bank of Malaysia Central Bank of Malaysia
Fixed Deposite, Tawarrug Fixed Deposite, Special											0.7			,
IV and General Investment Deposits	-5.0	-3.0	-3.0	-2.6	-3.2	-2.0	-2.8	-1.7	-0.2	0.4	1.1	1.9	2.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	-4.6	-5.0	-4.7	-4.6	-4.5	-3.8	-3.4	-3.5	-2.9	-2.3	-1.8	-0.4	-0.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	-5.5	-0.03	-0.3	0.3	-1.4	0.8	-2.3	0.5	3.6	4.0	5.1	5.3	4.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	-9.5	-4.1	-6.3	2.7	2.0	-1.6	5.8	12.1	12.6	12.3	11.1	6.0	18.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
V Savings Deposits	27.2	25.0	19.3	17.6	18.1	16.6	17.1	16.8	13.6	13.7	14.6	12.3	8.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	24.1	22.2	18.0	16.1	15.7	14.2	14.5	13.8	11.1	11.0	11.7	10.5	7.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	35.7	32.1	22.6	21.3	24.2	22.5	23.7	24.6	20.0	20.4	22.2	16.8	12.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
VI Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
VII Average Lending/ Financing Rate														
- Commercial Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
Merchant Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
VIII Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks X Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
IN Dase rinancing Rate (DFR) Islamic Dames	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia

Note:

p preliminary1 latest data until December 2021

provisional data based on External Trade Publication February 2022

ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

INDICATORS							2021						2000		
(Value)	UNIT	Feb	Mar	Apr	Mav	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	2022 Jan	Feb	DATA SOURCE
X Savings Deposits Interest Rate		FeD	INIAT	Apr	way	Jun	Jui	Aug	Sep	Uci	NOV	Dec	Jan	rep	
- Commercial Banks	%	0.47	0.46	0.46	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.55	0.57	0.57	0.56	0.56	0.57	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	%	0.34	0.36	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	Central Bank of Malaysia
XI Loans Approved by Sector		0.04	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	
- Primary Agriculture	RM Million	171.1	245.8	369.9	406.5	529.4	542.0	382.5	1,339.2	160.3	180.1	170.5	204.0	121.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	30.7	138.1	210.4	16.0	41.0	72.0	73.2	49.4	11.0	19.5	159.1	22.2	71.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	RM Million	2,125.5	2,303.2	2,274.7	3,625.7	2,510.7	3,944.7	4,399.0	2,789.7	2,646.2	2,894.3	2,249.2	2,808.6	2,014.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	RM Million	4,291.0	9,654.4	6,851.8	5,687.4	7,422.4	5,933.0	8,038.0	8,834.9	8,796.5	9,227.6	13,307.0	6,048.5	6,603.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	1,143.4	1,621.5	1,435.7	1,647.1	1,424.5	2,071.9	1,625.7	2,116.0	2,025.4	2,439.4	1,849.6	1,942.1	1,723.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate	RM Million	1,012.8	1,234.2	1,527.9	1,130.3	1,539.0	1,548.3	1,271.6	989.9	1,299.9	1,895.6	1,890.9	2,157.3	1,418.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
 Household Sector 	RM Million	15,642.0	21,593.0	23,039.1	20,214.1	16,574.9	12,672.6	13,069.2	16,795.3	19,995.6	22,709.5	23,156.1	22,224.9	16,949.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	RM Million	110.1	102.3	11.2	14.1	163.7	14.3	487.2	147.2	10.1	27.6	12.1	73.8	28.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	RM Million	24,526.6	36,892.6	35,720.7	32,741.2	30,205.6	26,798.8	29,346.4	33,061.6	34,944.9	39,393.7	42,794.5	35,481.4	28,929.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
XII Loans Disbursed by Sector															
- Primary Agriculture	RM Million	4,072.6	5,519.0	3,880.6	4,596.1	4,476.5	3,949.3	4,437.2	6,094.4	3,970.2	4,428.9	4,805.3	4,276.8	4,184.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	490.4	2,556.9	398.3	457.8	538.7	436.1	629.8	1,130.5	485.8	331.5	734.5	408.8	319.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	RM Million	23,042.1	29,199.6	26,815.7	26,944.8	29,965.9	27,690.0	28,918.6	31,258.6	31,340.9	32,253.1	33,752.2	35,770.8	29,402.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services - Construction	RM Million RM Million	34,043.9	47,095.3	40,960.5	42,283.0	39,291.3	39,860.7	36,523.9	45,768.2	43,951.1	42,760.1	51,692.0	45,279.2	40,124.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction - Real Estate	RM Million RM Million	6,665.9 3,397.3	8,630.1 4,245.4	8,272.1 3,954.1	7,529.9 3,907.5	9,455.8 4,369.3	7,594.3 3,732.9	7,456.3 3,311.1	8,303.1 4,808.1	7,856.0 3.866.4	8,327.4 4,032.8	11,661.5 5,403.6	9,959.4 4,444.4	7,689.1 3,299.5	Central Bank of Malaysia Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	3,397.3 26,586.1	4,245.4 32,416.5	3,954.1 30,451.7	3,907.5 26,386.6	4,369.3	20,065.0	22,218.3	4,808.1 28,904.5	3,866.4	4,032.8 33,744.9	5,403.6 35,672.7	4,444.4 34,991.2	3,299.5 27,418.3	
- Other Sector	RM Million	26,586.1	4.667.8	30,451.7	26,386.6	4.039.2	20,065.0	3,536.1	28,904.5	32,469.9	33,744.9 3,881.1	35,672.7	2,905.5	27,418.3 2,136.6	Central Bank of Malaysia Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	RM Million	102,063.2	4,007.8	3,326.5	115,899.7	4,039.2	3,943.0	107,031.3	131,357.2	3,102.5	129.759.9	3,946.2 147,667.9	2,905.5	2,130.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIII Loans Disbursed by Purpose		102,003.2	104,000.0	110,001.0	110,000.1	112,104.0	107,271.9	107,001.0	101,007.2	121,042.0	120,100.0	147,007.5	100,000.0	114,014.0	Contral Dank Of Malaysia
- Purchase of Passenger Cars	RM Million	3.443.0	4.934.5	5,013.4	4,437.4	1,576.2	1,151.5	1,493.8	3,323.3	4,290.1	4,931.8	5,390.9	4,581.6	3,303.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Personal Uses	RM Million	2,701.9	2,833.4	2,863.4	2,329.8	2,346.0	2,031.6	1,890.1	2,425.9	2,615.2	2,938.6	3,274.6	3,129.4	2,546.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Credit Cards	RM Million	10,179.2	12,875.9	12,302.6	11,444.4	9,428.5	10,217.8	10,976.1	12,388.2	14,140.1	14,633.7	16,154.7	15,923.7	12,162.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	RM Million	2.4	36.6	1.3	2.0	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
 Household Sector 	RM Million	26,586.1	32,416.5	30,451.7	26,386.6	19,968.2	20,065.0	22,218.3	28,904.5	32,469.9	33,744.9	35,672.7	34,991.2	27,418.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIV Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector	RM Million	93,540.3	94,742.6	93,924.4	94,054.3	94,172.8	91,627.9	88,663.1	89,335.1	88,819.7	88,584.8	89,120.1	89,096.2	89,248.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
XV Non-Performing/Impaired Loans by Sector															
 Primary Agriculture 	RM Million	1,360.4	1,365.8	1,357.5	1,368.0	1,351.0	1,360.3	1,349.3	1,121.3	1,111.5	1,129.6	1,116.1	1,122.7	1,126.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
 Mining & Quarrying 	RM Million	145.5	144.2	143.8	142.6	248.4	237.0	275.5	171.1	128.1	124.2	384.3	1,673.3	1,885.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
 Manufacturing (Including Agro-Based) 	RM Million	3,827.6	3,834.6	3,695.6	3,870.3	3,958.7	4,013.3	3,981.2	3,212.4	3,109.7	3,084.8	2,865.6	2,761.2	2,710.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
 Electricity, Gas and Water Supply 	RM Million	186.4	186.6	185.0	184.6	179.9	180.8	180.5	180.5	166.2	157.1	167.6	167.1	174.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
Wholesale & Retail Trade, and Restaurants & Hotels	RM Million	2,428.4	2,461.6	2,474.0	2,460.7	2,512.7	2,633.7	2,718.0	2,653.1	2,640.3	2,679.6	2,594.6	2,613.6	2,649.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	2,737.4	2,485.9	2,544.2	2,575.6	2,803.7	2,772.1	2,733.1	2,532.2	2,556.0	2,415.1	2,592.7	2,570.2	2,623.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Transport, Storage and Communication	RM Million	2,175.5	2,237.3	2,222.8	2,215.4	2,190.0	2,172.3	2,103.4	2,077.0	2,024.7	2,012.4	1,966.8	1,969.5	1,966.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
 Finance, Insurance and Business Activities 	RM Million	3,196.9	3,238.3	3,340.2	3,342.2	3,579.4	3,586.2	3,592.3	3,238.1	3,243.4	3,191.0	3,363.6	3,285.9	3,298.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Education, Health & Others	RM Million	831.4	817.0	814.1	814.7	815.8	791.2	802.5	825.6	743.3	743.1	711.7	713.0	718.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million RM Million	12,078.0	12,195.2	11,920.6	12,260.2	12,162.0	12,888.6	12,945.7	13,077.2	12,553.5	12,090.5	11,570.2	11,720.6	11,921.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector n.e.c		380.3	386.6	361.4	364.2	429.7	396.4	381.5	380.3	385.0	379.7	318.9	313.8	313.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total Non-Performing/ Impaired Loans	RM Million	29,347.5	29,353.1	29,059.2	29,598.5	30,231.3	31,031.8	31,062.8	29,468.7	28,661.6	28,007.2	27,652.0	28,910.8	29,389.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.0 OTHERS 4.1 LABOUR															
4.1 LABOUR 4.1.1 Labour Force	('000)	16.048.2	16.082.5	46 004 7	16.098.9	16.066.2	16 070 0	16 105 1	16.193.1	16 050 0	16 204 7	16.336.2	16 336 1	16.402.7	Department of Statistics, Malavsia
4.1.1 Labour Force a. Employed	('000)	16,048.2 15,270.6	16,082.5 15,329.3	16,094.7 15,352.0	16,098.9 15,370.8	16,066.2 15,297.5	16,072.9 15,294.8	16,125.4 15,376.6	16,193.1 15.463.5	16,259.6 15,554.6	16,304.7 15,610.3	16,336.2 15.648.6	16,336.4 15,686.1	16,402.7 15.730.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Unemployed	('000)	15,270.6	753.2	15,352.0 742.7	728.1	768.7	15,294.8	748.8	729.6	15,554.6 705.0	694.4	15,648.6	680.4	671.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.2 Labour Force Participaton Rate	(000)	68.5	68.6	68.6	68.5	68.3	68.3	748.8 68.4	68.6	68.8	68.9	69.0	69.1	671.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.2 Unemployment Rate	%	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.4 Loss of Employment	Number of Cases	6,296	5,788	4,963	3,727	5,621	6,012	4,326	5,415	4,399	3,308	3,171	4,556	2,785	Social Security Organisation
4.2 COMPANIES REGISTRATION															
4.2.1 Local	Number	3.385	4.816	4.629	3.710	2.729	2.646	2.676	3.719	4.195	4.367	4.887	4.139	3.187	Companies Commission of
		.,			., .				3,719	,		,	,	3, 107	Malaysia Companies Commission of
4.2.2 Foreign	Number	3	2	2	0	0	2	2	3	2	2	3	4	1	Malaysia

p preliminary1 latest data until December 2021

provisional data based on External Trade Publication February 2022

ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

INDICATORS						2021						2022		DATA SOURCE
Annual Percentage Change (%)	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	
X Savings Deposits Interest Rate														
- Commercial Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
XI Loans Approved by Sector														
- Primary Agriculture	-51.1	-14.6	79.9	16.3	261.3	85.6	-1.6	461.3	-12.5	-72.3	-80.5	-65.1	-29.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	-93.5	48.6	350.5	-96.8	-74.3	103.4	96.6	-79.9	-63.4	-62.6	444.7	-32.0	132.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	-18.8	-26.5	-4.7	71.4	-25.4	62.1	182.7	52.3	0.5	-21.7	-9.1	27.9	-5.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	-32.1	47.3	-21.5	-10.2	-15.6	-3.4	25.2	3.8	38.4	50.4	56.0	4.8	53.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	-38.4	-7.2	74.2	37.4	-9.9	-8.7	-18.7	-8.4	-0.8	1.7	37.5	65.9	50.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate - Household Sector	-38.9	-29.0	14.5	6.6	-10.3	55.3	23.9	13.3	-30.0	57.1	6.0	40.0	40.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
 Household Sector Other Sector 	-1.4	55.7	433.1	206.2	19.6	-34.4	-32.0	-20.6	-5.1 -53.5	13.6	24.8 -87.5	29.7	8.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector - Total	-84.1	-2.3	-96.8	-46.6	-73.5	-97.2	749.7	22.0		8.3		-14.1	-74.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
XII Loans Disbursed by Sector	-17.8	34.0	96.3	80.0	-0.1	-16.2	-4.4	-6.3	2.2	15.3	27.0	24.4	18.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
Primary Agriculture	24.2	62.7	00.0	62.3	10.7	17.4	10.7	97.9	07.4	04.0	05.7		2.7	Outed Dark (Malauria
- Mining & Quarrying	-53.1	286.0	26.8 -26.7		42.7 88.7	22.9	49.7 117.9	209.5	37.1 -5.6	34.0 -19.1	35.7 29.5	6.3 -12.9	-34.9	Central Bank of Malaysia Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	-53.1 13.3	286.0	-26.7 28.6	3.6 37.8	35.5	35.1	58.2	209.5	-5.6 50.3	-19.1 53.1	29.5 30.1	-12.9 42.7	-34.9	Central Bank of Malaysia Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	7.8	34.2 22.1	28.6 46.9	37.8 55.1	35.5 5.4	35.1 21.3	58.2 33.3	52.0 42.2	50.3 34.6	38.8	30.1	42.7	27.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	6.2	22.1	46.9 64.8	55.1 59.8	5.4 43.0	21.3	33.3 46.9	42.2	20.2	38.8	26.4	37.8	17.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate	-11.9	20.3 -9.7	64.8 41.4	59.8 48.3	43.0 15.5	25.7	46.9	25.8	-8.4	30.6	26.4	37.8 16.8	-2.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	-11.9	-9.7 32.6	41.4	48.3 58.0	-21.8	-35.2	-24.4	-4.4	-8.4 8.7	13.6	7.4	21.3	-2.9	Central Bank of Malaysia Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	-1.7 104.1	58.6	22.2	54.3	-21.0	60.3	32.1	40.9	-16.1	0.2	-20.8	-37.1	-43.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	7.1	29.6	58.5	51.3	9.3	7.3	20.0	30.2	25.5	31.3	23.5	21.5	-43.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIII Loans Disbursed by Purpose	7.1	29.0	50.5	51.5	5.5	1.5	20.0	30.2	20.0	51.5	23.5	21.5	12.3	Central Dank of Malaysia
Purchase of Passenger Cars	11.3	103.0	3,291.5	288.2	-35.0	-72.2	-61.0	-21.3	-2.3	17.1	22.2	17.5	-4.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Personal Uses	-10.5	-4.9	158.5	77.5	-1.8	-28.7	-32.9	-19.1	-19.1	-1.4	6.1	17.5	-5.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Credit Cards	-10.5	27.4	88.0	25.5	-12.2	-14.7	-8.8	4.2	27.6	30.6	19.4	37.8	-0.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
 Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods 	11.2	2,096.8	-11.0	42.4	-47.1	-43.4	-47.1	-47.5	-39.9	-56.7	-29.1	9.1	-31.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
 Household Sector 	-1.7	32.6	162.4	58.0	-21.8	-35.2	-24.4	-4.4	8.7	13.6	7.4	21.3	3.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIV Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector	1.7	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.0	-0.5	-3.9	-4.0	-4.6	-5.0	-5.9	-5.1	-4.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
XV Non-Performing/Impaired Loans by Sector					1.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.1		Contral Bank of Malayola
- Primary Agriculture	13.8	11.8	9.9	10.1	10.2	11.5	-4.5	-19.5	-19.7	-17.7	-17.3	-17.2	-17.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	-46.5	-47.4	-46.1	-46.7	-6.2	-10.1	4.9	-34.4	-2.6	-9.8	152.9	999.0	1,196.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
 Manufacturing (Including Agro-Based) 	4.5	-0.01	-4.4	-8.3	3.4	5.3	4.7	-18.9	-21.7	-21.1	-23.4	-26.2	-29.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	37.5	52.9	52.4	52.4	62.7	87.1	87.2	87.3	-11.4	-16.7	-11.2	-11.3	-6.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
Wholesale & Retail Trade, and Restaurants &	10.1		10.0	0.4	44.0	10.0	04.0	07.0	05.4	00.0	45.0		0.4	
Hotels	10.1	11.4	10.6	8.1	11.3	16.2	24.9	27.2	25.1	23.2	15.3	7.5	9.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	1.9	-3.5	-1.3	3.2	21.4	21.0	20.3	9.3	10.1	6.6	-4.2	-5.0	-4.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
 Transport, Storage and Communication 	7.6	10.5	10.3	28.0	22.0	17.0	16.3	10.8	12.4	13.9	-8.8	-9.4	-9.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
 Finance, Insurance and Business Activities 	-3.1	-1.7	-4.7	-4.2	2.1	3.9	3.7	-5.1	-6.6	-2.9	7.7	3.0	3.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
 Education, Health & Others 	77.9	74.0	67.7	56.8	59.9	52.4	54.5	62.1	45.7	-17.8	-13.1	-16.3	-13.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
 Household Sector 	9.6	7.7	9.5	17.2	24.5	39.1	45.5	52.2	33.1	5.5	-1.8	-4.4	-1.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
 Other Sector n.e.c 	-31.1	-33.5	-38.1	-36.9	7.8	0.1	-5.7	-4.3	0.3	-0.6	-11.1	-17.0	-17.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
 Total Non-Performing/ Impaired Loans 	6.6	5.1	4.6	8.0	16.4	22.0	23.7	18.3	11.5	0.6	-3.4	-1.8	0.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.0 OTHERS														
4.1 LABOUR														
4.1.1 Labour Force	1.1	1.5	2.4	2.4	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
a. Employed	-0.5	0.6	2.8	3.2	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Unemployed	48.0	23.4	-4.6	-11.9	-0.6	4.4	1.0	-1.1	-5.8	-9.2	-11.0	-13.0	-13.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.2 Labour Force Participaton Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.3 Unemployment Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.4 Loss of Employment	38.0	10.0	-19.2	-63.0	-69.7	-63.9	-53.3	-26.7	-40.7	-63.6	-53.4	-45.3	-55.8	Social Security Organisation
4.2 COMPANIES REGISTRATION														
4.2.1 Local	-11.0	102.8	417.2	91.5	-20.1	-52.1	-36.7	-24.5	-3.9	6.0	2.1	13.9	-5.8	Companies Commission of Malaysia
4.2.2 Foreign	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0	-33.3	100.0	-40.0	0.0	-33.3	0.0	300.0	-66.7	Companies Commission of Malaysia

Note:

p preliminary1 latest data until December 2021

provisional data based on External Trade Publication February 2022

ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

INDICATORS	UNIT	Feb	Max	A	May	lun	2021	A.u.#	Sen	0.00	Neu	Dee	2022	Feb	DATA SOURCE
(Value) 4.3 STOCK MARKET		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	
4.3 STOCK MARKET 4.3.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	Point	1.577.8	1,573.5	1.601.7	1,583.6	1,532.6	1.494.6	1.601.4	1.537.8	1,562.3	1.514.0	1.567.5	1,512.3	1.608.3	Rursa Malavsia
4.3.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index 4.3.2 Value Traded	RM Billion	1,577.8 95.5	1,573.5 117.5	1,601.7 88.6	1,583.6 71.6	1,532.6 71.4	1,494.6 64.3	1,601.4 54.3	1,537.8 68.9	1,562.3 61.1	1,514.0 61.9	1,567.5	1,512.3 42.1	1,608.3 51.4	Bursa Malaysia Bursa Malaysia
4.3.2 Market Capitalisation	RM Billion	1,806.8	1,810.5	1,838.7	1,786.8	1,742.8	1,731.8	1,832.1	1,802.1	1,842.6	1,763.6	44.0 1,789.2	1,729.6	1,806.5	Bursa Malaysia
4.3.3 Warker Capitalisation	TOW BINOT	1,000.0	1,010.5	1,030.7	1,700.0	1,742.0	1,751.0	1,032.1	1,002.1	1,042.0	1,703.0	1,709.2	1,725.0	1,000.0	Buisa Malaysia
4.4 EXCHANGE RATE															
4.4.1 USD - U.S. Dollar	RM per Unit	4.0454	4.1095	4.1241	4.1275	4.1348	4.1985	4.2229	4.1662	4.1634	4.1802	4.2101	4.1889	4.1877	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.2 GBP - U.K. Pound	RM per Unit	5.6127	5.6965	5.7061	5.8072	5.8010	5.7999	5.8274	5.7235	5.6959	5.6248	5.6025	5.6786	5.6704	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.3 SDR - Special Drawing Right	RM per Unit	5.8262	5.8716	5.8890	5.9472	5.9370	5.9810	5.9981	5.9219	5.8787	5.8676	5.8847	5.8659	5.8696	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.4 SGD - Singapore Dollar	RM per Unit	3.0479	3.0614	3.0886	3.1032	3.1010	3.1002	3.1149	3.0911	3.0810	3.0796	3.0886	3.1013	3.1097	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.5 EUR - EURO	RM per Unit	4.8931	4.8944	4.9269	5.0103	4.9821	4.9647	4.9703	4.9062	4.8300	4.7669	4.7590	4.7425	4.7501	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.6 CHF - Swiss Franc	RM per 100 Units	450.7129	442.5268	446.3253	456.9326	455.5069	457.2552	462.0610	451.6407	450.6599	453.1301	457.2567	455.8886	453.8856	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.7 JPY - Japanese Yen	RM per 100 Units	3.8395	3.7832	3.7801	3.7812	3.7553	3.8064	3.8452	3.7809	3.6830	3.6633	3.6967	3.6462	3.6344	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.8 HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	RM per 100 Units	52.1803	52.9233	53.0779	53.1548	53.2723	54.0342	54.2565	53.5498	53.5145	53.6600	53.9843	53.7563	53.6871	Central Bank of Malaysia
5.0 SELECTED COUNTRIES															
5.1 TRADE															
5.1.1 Exports	DM DIW.														
- Malaysia [#]	RM Billion	87.6	105.0	105.6	92.3	105.5	97.3	95.6	110.8	114.4	112.2	123.8	111.1	102.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Singapore	SGD Billion	42.6	55.4	50.6	47.4	49.6	49.8	52.0	52.0	53.6	56.7	59.2	54.8	52.0	Statistics Singapore
- China	USD Billion	204.6	240.7	263.5	263.6	281.0	282.3	294.0	305.3	299.6	324.8	340.4	327.3	217.5	National Bureau of Statistics of China
- Japan	JPY Billion	6.038.3	7.377.6	7.180.3	6.260.6	7.223.8	7.354.7	6.604.8	6.840.5	7.183.2	7.367.0	7.881.2	6.331.8	7,189.9	Statistics Bureau of Japan
- EU	USD Billion	164.8	195.5	179.1	172.5	188.4	187.5	166.6	186.7	190.8	201.6	198.1	179.5	191.9	European Statistics
- USA	USD Billion	124.0	151.7	144.2	144.8	147.6	144.1	148.2	141.9	164.5	156.4	159.1	147.3	149.9	United States Census Bureau
5.1.2 Imports															
- Malaysia [#]	RM Billion	69.7	80.8	85.2	78.6	83.2	83.6	74.2	84.7	88.1	93.3	92.9	92.5	82.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Singapore	SGD Billion	37.6	47.7	45.2	41.6	45.0	46.1	44.7	46.0	47.9	50.7	54.3	50.0	45.0	Statistics Singapore
- China	USD Billion					230.9		234.8	237.3	214.8				187.0	National Bureau of Statistics of
- China		169.3	229.0	222.6	220.4	230.9	226.4	234.8		214.8	253.0	246.2	242.2	187.0	China
- Japan	JPY Billion	5,862.4	6,761.9	6,953.5	6,473.5	6,854.4	6,920.2	7,258.2	7,477.3	7,258.2	8,323.9	8,470.1	8,531.2	7,859.5	Statistics Bureau of Japan
- EU	USD Billion	143.5	176.8	166.5	164.6	174.5	172.1	173.9	186.8	196.7	211.6	211.3	216.3	207.7	European Statistics
- USA	USD Billion	193.8	237.3	226.9	230.9	242.8	237.9	245.7	244.4	251.1	259.4	258.0	248.1	233.9	United States Census Bureau
5.2 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX	Point														Denote and a Obstitution Malancia
5.2.1 Malaysia	Point	112.2	120.4	115.2	114.6	116.7	110.8	114.0	118.3	124.1	125.1	126.5	124.9	116.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.2.2 Singapore	Point	103.0	128.6	121.0	113.3	126.8	120.3	122.4	125.2	124.4	121.9	133.7	124.4	121.1	Singapore Economic Developmen Board (EDB)
5.2.3 South Korea	Point	100.7	118.9	114.0	111.5	117.2	116.6	110.5	111.1	114.8	119.3	127.0	115.0	107.2	Moody's Analytics, South Korea
															Ministry of Economy, Trade and
5.2.4 Japan	Point	92.1	109.3	98.8	87.2	101.4	100.4	87.2	93.2	92.4	100.2	100.4	87.6	92.8	Industry, Japan
5.2.5 USA	Point	96.4	99.2	99.2	99.9	100.5	101.2	101.1	99.9	101.2	102.0	101.6	103.0	103.6	Federal Reserve Board, USA
5.3 RETAIL TRADE INDEX															
5.3.1 Malaysia	Point	138.7	138.9	134.9	132.1	125.6	126.0	128.0	132.3	138.5	143.4	146.0	147.2	146.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.3.2 Singapore	Point	87.8	90.2	86.7	87.5	85.9	90.2	90.1	90.1	96.5	102.9	121.9	115.6	85.7	Singapore Department of Statistic
0.012		01.0	00.2	00.1	01.0	00.0	00.2	00.1	00.1	00.0	102.0	121.0	110.0	00.1	Census and Statistics Department
5.3.3 Hong Kong	Point	105.6	97.7	95.2	103.9	98.4	95.9	101.0	98.2	107.5	107.0	116.5	118.3	87.0	Hong Kong Special Administrative
															Region
5.3.4 United Kingdom	Point	89.1	97.4	104.7	105.1	105.3	104.5	101.0	100.1	105.4	118.2	123.5	94.0	94.6	Office for National Statistics
5.4 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX															
5.4.1 Malaysia	Point	122.5	122.9	123.1	123.1	123.2	122.5	122.5	122.8	123.7	124.0	124.5	124.9	125.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.4.2 Thailand	Point	98.9	99.1	100.5	99.6	99.9	99.8	99.6	101.2	102.0	102.3	101.9	103.0	104.1	Trading Economics
5.4.3 Indonesia	Point	106.1	106.2	106.3	106.5	106.5	106.5	106.6	106.5	106.7	107.1	107.7	108.3	108.2	Trading Economics
5.4.4 Philippines	Point	128.1	127.8	127.7	127.8	128.0	128.5	129.3	129.3	129.5	130.4	130.8	111.7	111.8	Trading Economics
5.4.5 Singapore	Point	101.0	101.2	101.1	101.9	101.9	101.7	102.2	102.7	103.0	104.0	104.4	104.5	105.4	Trading Economics
5.5 PRODUCER PRICE INDEX															
	Deint	100.5	100.0	440 -			110 5	440.5	440.0		110.0	445.5		440 -	Dependencent of Chatiatian Malauri
5.5.1 Malaysia	Point	108.8	109.6	110.5	111.6	111.8	112.5	113.2	113.6	114.7	116.3	115.6	117.1	119.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.5.2 Philippines	Point	90.8	90.8	90.4	90.3	90.9	91.3	91.8	92.3	92.7	92.8	93.3	94.2	94.8	Trading Economics
5.5.3 Singapore	Point	91.5	94.6	97.9	98.8	101.1	100.4	100.1	101.1	103.3	104.6	104.9	106.0	107.8	Trading Economics
5.5.4 South Korea	Point	105.9 103.1	107.0	108.1	108.7	109.2	110.3	110.9	111.3	112.4	113.0	113.2	114.4	114.8	Trading Economics
		103.1	104.7	105.7	107.4	107.7	108.3	109.1	110.3	113.1	113.1	111.8	111.6	112.2	Trading Economics
5.5.5 China															
5.5.5 China 5.5.6 Japan 5.5.7 USA	Point Point	101.3	102.3 122.9	103.2 124.1	103.9 125.3	104.8 126.3	106.0 127.5	106.2 128.6	106.6 129.2	108.1 130.0	108.9 131.3	108.9 131.8	109.8 133.4	110.7 134.5	Trading Economics Trading Economics

Note:

p preliminary1 latest data until December 2021

provisional data based on External Trade Publication February 2022

ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%)	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	2021 Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	2022 Jan	Feb	DATA SOURCE
4.3 STOCK MARKET	FeD	war	Apr	way	Jun	Jui	Aug	Sep	Oct	VOV	Dec	Jan	rep	
4.3.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	6.4	16.5	13.8	7.5	2.1	-6.8	5.0	2.2	6.5	-3.1	-3.7	-3.5	1.9	Bursa Malaysia
4.3.2 Value Traded	81.0	79.2	51.2	1.8	-27.2	-47.3	-60.3	-31.5	-33.4	-43.8	-61.7	-56.7	-46.3	Bursa Malaysia
4.3.3 Market Capitalisation	13.6	31.3	25.1	13.5	10.3	1.7	9.3	10.0	13.6	0.8	-1.5	-1.5	-0.02	Bursa Malaysia
														,
4.4 EXCHANGE RATE														
4.4.1 USD - U.S. Dollar	2.9	4.5	5.6	5.2	3.4	1.6	-0.8	-0.4	-0.3	-1.6	-3.7	-3.6	-3.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.2 GBP - U.K. Pound	-3.8	-6.7	-5.3	-8.1	-7.7	-7.1	-5.7	-5.9	-5.4	-3.5	-2.7	-3.1	-1.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.3 SDR - Special Drawing Right	-2.1	0.5	0.9	-0.5	-0.7	-0.9	-1.5	-1.0	-0.1	-0.4	-1.0	-0.7	-0.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.4 SGD - Singapore Dollar	-1.7	-0.9	-1.0	-1.3	-1.1	-0.9	-1.8	-1.7	-0.8	-0.9	-1.4	-1.8	-2.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.5 EUR - EURO	-7.2	-2.8	-3.9	-5.5	-3.4	-1.7	-0.3	-0.2	1.2	2.1	3.7	3.7	3.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.6 CHF - Swiss Franc	-5.4	1.5	0.6	-2.0	-1.4	-0.3	-0.5	0.5	1.0	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.7 JPY - Japanese Yen	-1.5	5.8	6.9	7.1	5.9	4.9	2.7	3.9	7.1	7.6	5.7	6.8	5.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.8 HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	2.6	4.5	5.9	5.4	3.6	1.9	-0.3	0.01	0.1	-1.1	-3.1	-3.1	-2.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
5.0 SELECTED COUNTRIES														
5.0 SELECTED COUNTRIES 5.1 TRADE														
5.1.1 Exports														
- Malaysia #	17.4	30.9	62.7	47.0	27.2	5.0	18.4	24.7	25.5	32.4	29.2	23.9	16.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Singapore	-2.1	21.1	26.6	29.8	22.1	16.2	17.4	18.5	21.7	31.0	28.0	23.9	22.1	Statistics Singapore
														National Bureau of Statistics of
- China	154.6	30.4	32.1	27.7	32.0	19.2	25.4	27.9	26.8	21.7	20.9	24.2	6.3	China
- Japan	-4.5	16.1	38.0	49.6	48.6	37.0	26.2	13.0	9.4	20.5	17.5	9.6	19.1	Statistics Bureau of Japan
- EU	-3.4	10.9	43.5	33.0	22.5	11.0	19.4	9.2	6.5	14.0	12.5	20.5	16.4	European Statistics
- USA	-6.2	12.8	50.5	59.6	41.1	27.9	25.8	17.1	24.3	23.5	20.3	15.2	20.9	United States Census Bureau
5.1.2 Imports														
- Malaysia [#]	12.1	17.5	22.9	48.4	32.1	23.9	12.5	26.5	27.9	37.9	23.6	26.7	18.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Singapore	-4.6	17.9	25.9	32.1	28.2	21.8	22.6	18.5	25.6	31.7	35.4	28.2	19.5	Statistics Singapore
- China	18.9	39.1	44.0	52.2	37.3	28.2	32.5	16.7	20.1	31.3	19.6	19.9	10.5	National Bureau of Statistics of China
- Japan	12.5	6.4	13.1	28.1	32.7	28.1	44.7	38.4	26.8	43.8	41.2	39.7	34.1	
- EU	-3.1	19.0	33.5	33.6	32.7	19.8	35.0	26.8	30.3	43.8 38.9	41.2	53.9	44.8	Statistics Bureau of Japan European Statistics
- USA	-3.1	22.1	37.1	41.0	35.3	18.7	20.8	18.4	14.4	22.0	43.9	21.1	20.7	United States Census Bureau
5.2 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX														
5.2.1 Malaysia	1.5	9.4	49.6	25.6	1.1	-5.1	-0.7	2.1	5.3	9.4	5.9	4.3	3.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.2.2 Singapore	17.0	9.3	2.8	27.3	28.4	16.5	11.4	-2.0	17.1	14.2	16.8	2.4	17.6	Singapore Economic Developmen
5.2.3 South Korea		4.6	12.2	14.5	11.5	7.7		-1.8	4.5	6.3		4.2	0.5	Board (EDB)
	0.8						9.9				6.2		6.5	Moody's Analytics, South Korea Ministry of Economy, Trade and
5.2.4 Japan	-2.6	3.7	15.8	22.0	22.6	11.6	9.3	-2.3	-4.7	5.1	2.7	-0.9	0.2	Industry, Japan
5.2.5 USA	-4.9	1.8	17.9	16.4	10.2	6.6	5.3	4.6	4.8	5.0	3.7	4.1	7.5	Federal Reserve Board, USA
5.3 RETAIL TRADE INDEX														
5.3 KETAL TRADE INDEX 5.3.1 Malaysia	-1.9	9.5	63.3	20.4	-3.7	-9.3	-7.9	-2.8	2.2	3.3	0.5	2.8	5.4	Designed of Obstitution Malauria
5.3.1 Malaysia 5.3.2 Singapore	-1.9 8.6	9.5 4.8	63.3 41.9	20.4	-3.7 21.2	-9.3	-7.9	-2.8 8.4	2.2	3.3 4.5	9.3	2.8 15.8	-2.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia Singapore Department of Statistics
5.3.2 Singapore	0.0	4.0	41.9	04.0	21.2	2.1	0.4	0.4	11.1	4.5	9.5	15.0	-2.4	Census and Statistics Department
5.3.3 Hong Kong	31.0	20.0	11.5	8.9	3.5	0.8	10.0	4.7	5.7	4.3	3.4	1.5	-17.6	Hong Kong Special Administrative
														Region
5.3.4 United Kingdom	-3.3	8.5	39.4	22.6	8.8	2.3	0.8	-0.5	-1.4	2.9	0.8	8.7	6.2	Office for National Statistics
5.4 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX														
5.4.1 Malaysia	0.1	1.7	4.7	4.4	3.4	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.9	3.3	3.2	2.3	2.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.4.2 Thailand	-1.2	-0.1	3.4	2.4	1.3	0.5	-0.02	1.7	2.4	2.7	2.2	3.2	5.3	Trading Economics
5.4.3 Indonesia	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.1	Trading Economics
5.4.4 Philippines	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.1	4.0	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.2	3.6	3.0	3.0	Trading Economics
5.4.5 Singapore	0.7	1.3	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	3.2	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.3	Trading Economics
5.5 PRODUCER PRICE INDEX														
5.5.1 Malaysia	2.7	6.7	10.6	11.9	11.5	11.7	11.3	12.3	13.2	12.6	10.0	9.2	9.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.5.2 Philippines	-5.6	-3.3	-3.0	-3.0	-1.4	-0.7	-0.4	-0.1	0.6	12.0	0.4	4.0	4.4	Trading Economics
5.5.3 Singapore	-0.7	9.7	17.8	18.0	16.8	17.1	17.2	21.3	25.4	26.1	22.0	22.7	22.4	Trading Economics
5.5.4 South Korea	2.1	4.1	6.0	6.6	6.6	7.4	7.4	7.6	9.1	9.8	9.0	8.9	8.4	Trading Economics
5.5.5 China	1.7	4.4	6.8	9.0	8.8	9.0	9.5	10.7	13.5	12.9	10.3	9.1	8.8	Trading Economics
5.5.6 Japan	-0.6	1.2	3.7	4.9	5.2	5.8	5.9	6.5	8.4	9.2	8.7	8.9	9.3	Trading Economics
5.5.7 USA	3.0	4.1	6.5	7.0	7.6	8.0	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.0	Trading Economics
														-

Note:

p preliminary 1 latest data until Decemb

latest data until December 2021
 provisional data based on External Trade Publication February 2022

ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

INDICATORS	UNIT						2021						2022		DATA SOURCE
(Value)	UNIT	Feb	Mar	Apr	Мау	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	DATA SOURCE
5.6 LABOUR FORCE															
5.6.1 Participation Rate															
- Malaysia	%	68.5	68.6	68.6	68.5	68.3	68.3	68.4	68.6	68.8	68.9	69.0	69.1	69.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- South Korea	%	61.6	62.5	63.0	63.7	63.7	63.4	62.8	63.0	63.2	63.1	62.6	62.2	62.7	Statistics Korea
 Philippines 	%	63.5	65.0	63.2	64.6	65.0	59.8	63.6	63.3	62.6	64.2	65.1	60.5	na	Trading Economics
- Australia	%	66.1	66.3	66.0	66.2	66.2	66.0	65.2	64.5	64.6	66.1	66.1	66.2	66.4	Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Japan	%	61.9	61.9	62.2	62.2	62.4	62.5	62.4	62.3	62.0	62.0	61.9	61.7	61.8	Statistics of Bureau Japan
 United Kingdom 	%	78.8	78.6	78.6	78.7	78.9	78.9	78.9	78.9	78.8	78.7	78.8	78.7	na	Office for National Statistics
- USA	%	61.5	61.5	61.7	61.6	61.6	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	619	61.9	62.2	62.3	Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)
- Canada	%	64.8	65.2	64.8	64.6	65.0	65.1	65.1	65.5	65.3	65.3	65.4	65.0	65.4	Statistics Canada
- Sweden	%	73.0	73.1	73.7	74.5	76.4	76.2	74.5	73.8	73.1	73.5	72.9	73.1	73.7	Statistics Sweden
- Finland	%	65.5	65.9	66.4	69.7	70.3	68.9	67.1	65.9	66.3	66.1	67.5	66.4	66.8	Statistics Finland
5.6.2 Unemployment Rate															
- Malaysia	%	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
 Philippines 	%	8.8	7.1	8.7	7.7	7.7	6.9	8.1	8.9	7.4	6.5	6.6	6.4	n.a	National Statistical Office
- South Korea	%	4.9	4.3	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.2	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.6	3.5	4.1	3.4	Statistics Korea
- Russia	%	5.7	5.4	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	n.a	Trading Economics
- Australia	%	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.6	5.2	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.0	Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Japan	%	2.9	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	Statistics of Bureau Japan
 United Kingdom 	%	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	n.a	Office for National Statistics
- USA	%	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.4	5.2	4.7	4.6	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.8	Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)
- Canada	%	8.3	7.5	8.0	8.0	7.6	7.4	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.1	6.0	6.5	5.5	Statistics Canada
- Sweden	%	9.7	10.0	9.4	9.8	10.3	8.0	8.5	8.2	7.6	7.5	7.3	8.3	7.9	Statistics Sweden
- Finland	%	8.3	8.2	9.6	10.3	7.6	7.1	6.5	7.0	6.0	6.0	6.7	7.5	6.7	Statistics Finland

Note:

p preliminary1 latest data until December 2021

provisional data based on External Trade Publication February 2022

n.a. not available

- not applicable

ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

INDICATORS						2021							2022	DATA SOURCE
Annual Percentage Change (%)	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	DATA SOURCE
5.6 LABOUR FORCE														
5.6.1 Participation Rate														
- Malaysia							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Department of Statistics, Malays
- South Korea							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	 Statistics Korea
- Philippines							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	 Trading Economics
- Australia							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Japan							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	 Statistics of Bureau Japan
 United Kingdom 							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Office for National Statistics
- USA							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS
- Canada							-	-	-		-	-	-	- Statistics Canada
- Sweden							-	-	-		-	-	-	 Statistics Sweden
- Finland							-		-	-	-	-		 Statistics Finland
5.6.2 Unemployment Rate														
- Malaysia							-		-	-	-	-		 Department of Statistics, Mala
- Philippines							-		-	-	-	-		- National Statistical Office
- South Korea							-		-	-	-	-		 Statistics Korea
- Russia							-		-	-	-	-		 Trading Economics
- Australia							-		-	-	-	-		 Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Japan							-		-	-	-	-		- Statistics of Bureau Japan
- United Kingdom								-	-					- Office for National Statistics
- USA								-	-		-	-		- Bureau of Labor Statistics (BL
- Canada								-	-		-	-		- Statistics Canada
- Sweden							-	-	-	-	-	-		- Statistics Sweden
- Finland									_					- Statistics Finland

p preliminary1 latest data until December 2021

provisional data based on External Trade Publication February 2022

ECONOMIC INDICATORS - QUARTERLY

INDICATORS	UNIT	2020 Q4	Q1	2021 Q1 Q2		Q4	2020 Q4	202 Q1 Q2		Q3	Q4	DATA SOURCE
		Q4	Q1	Value	Q3	Q4	Q4		centage Chang		Q4	
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT												
1.1 Constant 2015 Prices	RM Million	357,859.9	343,014.2	336,503.2	335,788.7	370,672.2	-3.4	-0.5	16.1	-4.5	3.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
COMMODITIES												
2.1 RUBBER												
2.1.1 Exports												
 Natural Rubber [#] 	Tonne	172,561.0	161,609.4	152,395.3	170,148.8	169,091.8	16.1	13.1	34.9	24.4	-2.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.2 OIL PALM												
2.2.1 Exports												
 Oil Palm Product 	Tonne	7,057,312.0	4,937,721.0	6,211,480.0	6,480,898.0	6,649,469.0	2.8	-12.8	-4.6	-13.6	-5.8	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Oil	Tonne	4,619,636.0	3,037,809.0	4,037,695.0	4,181,021.0	4,309,913.0	3.9	-12.9	-6.4	-15.9	-6.7	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Kernel 2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM	Tonne	377,938.0	227,181.0	246,204.0	291,691.0	311,656.0	33.2	-8.7	-3.6	-13.6	-17.5	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
2.3.1 Prices - Crude Oil, Brent	USD/Barrel	44.52	60.57	68.63	73.00	79.58	-28.9	19.9	118.3	70.9	78.7	World Bank
- Crude Oil, WTI	USD/Barrel	44.52	57.84	66.09	70.58	77.34	-25.3	25.8	137.8	70.5	81.7	World Bank
2.3.2 Exports	00D/Darrer	42.00	57.04	00.00	10.00	11.54	-20.0	20.0	107.0	12.0	01.7	WORD BAIK
- Crude Petroleum #	'000 Tonne	3,112.7	2,712.9	2,649.5	2,470.5	1,781.4	-0.3	-8.4	5.6	-45.2	-42.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
 Petroleum Products [#] 	'000 Tonne	8,443.6	7,821.2	10,471.6	10,741.6	8,871.2	12.7	-9.9	12.0	30.9	5.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.3.3 Imports		-,	.,			-,						Doparation of Gradouoo, Malayola
- Crude Petroleum #	'000 Tonne	2,016.6	1,329.9	2,055.4	2,050.1	994.7	-21.3	-73.2	-3.9	-27.6	-50.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products #	'000 Tonne	9,399.4	9,100.8	9,972.3	8,126.6	8,350.6	9.7	4.9	19.6	-24.9	-11.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.4 LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)												
2.4.1 Exports												
 Liquified Natural Gas # 	'000 Tonne	6,291.3	6,855.3	6,263.2	5,733.6	6,303.6	-6.4	0.8	22.9	-2.7	0.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
SECTOR												
3.1 MANUFACTURING												
3.1.1 Industrial Production Index	Point	126.3	125.3	123.4	125.6	137.9	2.8	6.8	26.3	-0.7	9.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.2 Sales	RM '000	366,447,107.9	368,234,123.9	377,734,568.5	381,823,438.1	426,986,294.1	3.0	8.5	33.9	6.4	16.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.3 Exports #	RM '000	236,399,072.5	247,592,537.8	261,741,107.6	258,536,604.9	299,338,939.3	7.6	22.7	43.6	12.9	26.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.4 Manufacturing Project												
- Investment												Malaysian Investment Developmen
a. Projects Number	Number	308	245	128	149	180	-3.4	8.4	-31.6	-54.6	-41.6	Authority
b. Projects Domestics	RM Million	9,175.1	6,497.3	2,243.7	3,433.8	3,314.5	-12.5	-57.8	-31.6	-51.7	-63.9	Malaysian Investment Developmer
B. Projects Domestics	RM MIIION	9,175.1	0,497.5	2,243.7	3,433.0	3,314.5	-12.5	-57.0	-31.0	-51.7	-03.9	Authority
c. Projects Foreign	RM Million	17,284.1	52,905.0	14,164.4	24,670.4	87,858.8	6.5	390.5	96.3	15.9	408.3	Malaysian Investment Developmen
												Authority Malaysian Investment Developmer
d. Total	RM Million	26,459.2	59,402.2	16,408.1	28,104.2	91,173.4	-1.0	126.8	56.3	-1.0	244.6	Authority
3.2 CONSTRUCTION												
3.2.1 Quarterly Construction	RM	31,730.8	31,369.0	28,211.7	24,775.8	27,625.9	-14.2	-10.5	42.6	-21.0	-12.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.2.2 Unit Price Index of Construction Materials 2015=100	Point	108.4	110.3	112.7	113.9	115.6	0.8	2.2	4.2	5.2	6.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
lequence of Developer Licence, Seles Dermit and Heusing												
3.2.3 Advertigement (New Dermit)	Unit	193	252	223	143	237	-41.5	-4.2	99.1	-37.6	22.8	National Housing Department
3.2.4 4dvertisement (Reaveloper License, Sales Permit and Housing	Unit	579	671	537	664	703	4.3	11.3	3.3	-3.8	21.4	National Housing Department
Adventisement (renewais Fernity)	-											
3.2.5 Prices - Steel	DM nos Motrio Torra	2,379.18	2.402.50	2,463.72	2.469.23	2,565.59	-0.01	0.9	3.3	2.0	7.0	Balanina - 6 Maranina
- Steel - Cement	RM per Metric Tonne RM per 50 Ka Baa	2,379.18 17.79	2,402.50 17.89	2,463.72 17.97	2,469.23 17.92	2,565.59 18.29	-0.01 2.6	0.8 1.7	3.3 1.3	3.8 0.6	7.8 2.8	Ministry of Works
- Gement	RM per 50 Kg Bag	11.19	17.09	17.97	17.92	10.29	2.0	1.7	1.0	0.0	2.0	Ministry of Works
3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING												
3.3.1 Mining Index (Base 2015 = 100)	Point	91.4	95.4	92.8	82.8	90.7	-11.1	-4.1	15.1	-2.2	-0.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
												. ,,
3.4 UTILITIES												
3.4.1 Electricity												
- Local Generation												
												Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah E
a. Public Installations ^p	Million Kilowatt-Hours	40,979.6	40,154.1	40,422.0	39,645.8	42,463.6	-0.2	-1.2	7.3	-4.0	3.6	Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berha
												Independent Power Producer
												Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah E
b. Private Installations ^p	Million Kilowatt-Hours	581.1	585.9	557.2	512.7	556.9	-4.2	-5.9	-3.2	-10.2	-4.2	Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berha
liminary												Independent Power Producer
est data until Fourth Quarter 2021								_				
visional data based on External Trade Publication February 2022												56
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n.a. not available

- not applicable

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ECONOMIC INDICATORS - QUARTERLY

		2020		2024			2020		2021			
INDICATORS	UNIT	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	DATA SOURCE
_ Local Consumption				Value				Annual Per	rcentage Chan	nge (%)		
												Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity
a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining ^P	Million Kilowatt-Hours	28,374.6	27,264.9	26,412.6	25,887.1	29,278.3	-2.6	-2.6	12.1	-9.1	3.2	Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Domestic and Public Lighting ^p	Million Kilowatt-Hours	8,738.0	9,249.8	9,895.4	9,973.2	9,259.5	8.6	7.2	-2.1	12.1	6.0	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
3.5 SERVICES												
3.5.1 Wholesale & Retail Trade												
3.5.2 Volume Index												
- Wholesale Trade Index	Point Point	131.3 139.9	127.8 139.9	124.1 130.8	122.9 128.8	131.2 142.7	-0.4 -2.9	0.8 0.9	21.1 21.6	-3.1 -6.7	-0.03 2.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Retail Trade Index Motor Vehicle Index	Point	109.9	101.6	70.3	48.1	142.7	-2.9	4.0	21.0	-57.7	3.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.3 Motor Vehicle	Foint	109.9	101.0	70.5	40.1	114.0	5.6	4.0	20.2	-57.7	3.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Vehicle Production												
a. Passenger	Unit	157,874	135,589	88,169	57,849	164,810	16.3	33.6	58.4	-59.5	4.4	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	Unit	11,449	11,497	6,019	4,859	12,845	16.5	65.7	210.6	-18.2	12.2	Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total	Unit	169,323	147,086	94,188	62,708	177,655	16.3	35.6	63.5	-57.8	4.9	Malaysian Automotive Association
- Vehicle Sales												
a. Passenger	Unit	166,105	123,273	96,457	58,328	167,085	13.7	28.8	55.7	-62.3	0.6	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial c. Total	Unit Unit	16,933 184,153	16,218 139,491	10,039 106,496	10,533 68,861	20,330 187,415	11.1 14.2	70.2 32.5	59.2 56.0	-33.2 -59.6	20.1 1.8	Malaysian Automotive Association Malaysian Automotive Association
- New Vehicles Registration	Number	369,665	358,316	248,259	175,806	409,551	14.3	32.7	51.8	-51.2	10.8	Road Transport Department Malaysia
3.5.4 Tourism				,		,						Road Hanoport Doparation, Malayola
 Index of Services 	Point	52.4	47.8	38.0	28.2	76.8	-60.9	-58.7	46.3	-53.7	46.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Tourist Arrivals ¹	Number	33,303	25,256	25,357	22,696	61,419	-99.4	-99.4	29.8	-51.1	84.4	Tourism Malaysia
3.5.5 Transport												
 Index of Services 	Point	100.7	97.5	93.6	91.8	113.0	-24.0	-16.4	39.6	-12.2	12.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.6 Information & Communication	Delat		110.0	150.4	150.4	455.7			5.0			
 Index of Services Penetration Rate 	Point	144.1	148.9	150.4	153.4	155.7	7.1	6.4	5.8	6.0	8.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
												Malaysian Communications and Multimedia
a. Mobile Cellular per 100 Inhabitants	%	133.6	135.7	139.8	142.1	144.0	-1.3	1.6	5.3	7.0	7.8	Commission
b. Fixed Telephone per 100 Inhabitants	%	37.2	39.0	41.0	n.a	n.a	88.8	15.4	18.8	n.a	n.a	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia
												Commission Malaysian Communications and Multimedia
c. Broadband per 100 Inhabitants	%	118.7	120.1	124.2	n.a	n.a	-9.9	1.4	6.4	n.a	n.a	Commission
3.5.7 Finance												
 Index of Services 	Point	128.9	129.2	128.3	128.8	130.7	5.9	11.2	28.1	0.5	1.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
I Money Supply												
- M1	RM Million	523,662.9	549,566.7	547,706.7	562,955.7	578,301.9	15.7	19.0	12.2	9.7	10.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M2 - M3	RM Million RM Million	2,037,481.1 2,040,993.9	2,083,780.5 2,088,401.6	2,082,273.2 2,087,879.5	2,127,285.0 2,133,618.9	2,165,807.0 2,171,798.7	4.5 4.0	6.3 6.1	3.4 3.4	4.6 4.7	6.3 6.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- MS II Total Loans in Banking System	RM Million	1,831,156.6	1,853,636.6	1,860,525.2	1,877,737.1	1,913,723.5	3.4	3.9	3.4	4.7	4.5	Central Bank of Malaysia Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,162,791.6	1,174,869.9	1,174,981.9	1,181,494.4	1,191,303.8	0.8	1.4	1.2	1.4	2.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	660,830.8	670,923.9	677,711.6	688,303.1	714,825.0	8.1	8.6	7.3	5.7	8.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	7,534.2	7,842.8	7,831.6	7,939.6	7,594.7	8.8	24.2	18.1	8.6	0.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
Total Deposits Banking System (Fixed and Savings	RM Million	2,089,311.8	2,129,222.4	2,125,676.3	2,173,389.7	2,221,753.2	4.4	5.9	3.9	4.7	6.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
Deposits) Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,419,120.6	1,427,335.7	1.428.796.9	1,473,661.4	1,499,689.9	3.5	3.3	2.0	4.0	5.7	
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	648,241.6	678,496.8	672,935.9	674,804.7	698,195.6	5.5 6.9	3.3 12.1	7.9	4.0 5.9	7.7	Central Bank of Malaysia Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	21,949.6	23,389.8	23,943.5	24,923.6	23,867.7	-5.5	1.4	8.9	13.2	8.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and												,
IV General Investment Deposits	RM Million	966,528.5	962,071.0	959,059.7	968,453.1	977,452.6	-3.6	-3.0	-3.2	-1.7	1.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	573,261.5	559,982.5	562,430.1	567,454.1	563,173.6	-2.4	-5.0	-4.5	-3.5	-1.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	379,053.0	387,718.0	381,339.2	384,517.2	398,489.6	-5.2	-0.03	-1.4	0.5	5.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
Merchant Banks V Savings Deposits	RM Million RM Million	14,214.0 212,340.7	14,370.6 227,865.2	15,290.4 235,592.4	16,481.8 241,620.1	15,789.3 243,373.0	-7.0 24.9	-4.1 25.0	2.0 18.1	12.1 16.8	11.1 14.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
Savings Deposits Commercial Banks	RM Million RM Million	212,340.7	161,261.6	235,592.4 165,549.0	241,620.1 168,837.3	243,373.0 170,640.7	24.9	25.0	18.1	16.8	14.6	Central Bank of Malaysia Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	59,530.2	66,603.6	70,043.4	72,782.7	72,732.4	31.6	32.1	24.2	24.6	22.2	Central Bank of Malaysia Central Bank of Malaysia
VI Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)	Basis Point	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	-	-				Central Bank of Malaysia
VII Average Lending Rate CFM												,
- Commercial Banks	%	3.52	3.47	3.45	3.43	3.43	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	%	4.14	4.10	4.06	4.02	4.01	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	%	5.84	5.76	5.79	5.69	5.63	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
VIII Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks IX Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks	%	5.49 5.55	5.49 5.55	5.49 5.55	5.49 5.55	5.49 5.55	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia Central Bank of Malaysia
IA Dase Financing Rate (DFR) Islamic Danks	70	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	-	-	-	-	-	Central Darik of MalaySia

Note:

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ECONOMIC INDICATORS - QUARTERLY

INDICATORS		2020 2021										
	UNIT	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	DATA SOURCE
				Value				Annual Perc	centage Chang	ge (%)		
X Savings Deposits Interest Rate												
 Commercial Banks 	%	0.48	0.47	0.54	0.57	0.57	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
 Islamic Banks 	%	0.36	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.32	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
XI Loans Approved by Sector												
 Primary Agriculture 	RM Million	1,708.8	1,002.1	1,305.8	2,263.8	510.9	-37.0	-20.8	86.1	146.2	-70.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
 Mining & Quarrying 	RM Million	111.4	201.4	267.4	194.7	189.6	-75.1	-74.6	-62.2	-39.0	70.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	RM Million	8,806.1	6,624.2	8,411.0	11,133.3	7,789.8	-18.1	-23.9	6.9	91.3	-11.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	RM Million	21,018.4	19,715.5	19,961.5	22,805.9	31,331.1	-1.1	1.5	-16.3	8.2	49.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	5,786.5	3,935.9	4,507.4	5,813.6	6,314.3	-14.0	-24.7	25.1	-11.6	9.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
 Real Estates 	RM Million	4,847.3	3,787.4	4,197.3	3,809.8	5,086.4	-30.0	-24.4	2.1	31.5	4.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
 Household Sector 	RM Million	59,625.7	54,365.0	59,828.2	42,537.1	65,861.2	11.2	19.6	141.4	-28.7	10.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sectors	RM Million	144.2	298.4	189.0	648.8	49.8	-83.5	-70.2	-80.9	-5.9	-65.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	RM Million	102,048.4	89,929.9	98,667.6	89,206.8	117,133.1	-1.2	3.5	48.1	-9.0	14.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
XII Loans Disbursed by Sector						,						Contral Bank of Malayola
- Primary Agriculture	RM Million	9.743.1	13.614.5	12.953.2	14.480.9	13.204.5	-22.9	32.2	43.4	53.9	35.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	1,491.9	3,516.5	1,394.9	2,196.3	1,551.7	-44.3	68.9	9.7	117.7	4.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	RM Million	67,867.2	77,304.0	83,726.3	87,867.3	97,346.2	-44.3	21.8	33.9	48.1	43.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	RM Million	100,991.3	120.732.2	122.534.7	122,152.8	138.403.1	-5.5	21.0	32.6	32.1	43.4 37.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	22,136.6	22,524.9	25,257.8	23,353.6	27,844.9	-3.7	6.5	32.6 54.5	32.1 28.7	25.8	Central Bank of Malaysia Central Bank of Malaysia
												-
- Real Estates	RM Million	12,094.2	11,448.6	12,230.9	11,852.1	13,302.9	-18.4	-7.7	32.7	14.3	10.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	92,771.5	87,845.2	76,806.5	71,187.7	101,887.5	3.2	6.7	42.6	-21.4	9.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sectors	RM Million	12,553.2	13,055.3	11,161.6	12,569.5	10,929.8	81.9	91.2	24.5	43.7	-12.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	RM Million	319,648.9	350,041.2	346,066.0	345,660.3	404,470.6	-0.2	15.3	36.4	19.2	26.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIII Loans Disbursed by Purpose												
 Purchase of Passenger Cars 	RM Million	13,014.9	12,278.1	11,027.0	5,968.6	14,612.9	18.9	31.2	196.8	-51.0	12.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
 Personal Uses 	RM Million	9,297.6	8,198.2	7,539.2	6,347.5	8,828.4	-2.8	-8.9	56.8	-26.7	-5.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
 Credit Cards 	RM Million	35,810.9	34,613.6	33,175.5	33,582.2	44,928.5	-11.1	-1.4	25.7	-6.5	25.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
 Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods 	RM Million	7.1	40.3	4.5	3.4	4.0	20.1	396.7	-13.0	-46.4	-43.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
 Loan Disbursed to Household Sector 	RM Million	92,771.5	87,845.2	76,806.5	71,187.7	101,887.5	3.2	6.7	42.6	-21.4	9.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIV Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector 3.5.8 Owner Occupied Dwelling	RM Million	94,684.3	94,742.6	94,172.8	89,335.1	89,117.1	2.9	1.7	1.0	-4.0	-5.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
 Loan Approved (for Residential) 	RM Million	30,513.7	28,112.4	35,137.6	23,701.2	35,077.3	8.6	35.9	188.9	-20.4	15.0	Ministry of Housing and Local Gov
 Loan Disbursed (for Residential) 	RM Million	24,150.5	23,140.9	18,783.4	17,936.8	27,019.2	-5.0	4.7	51.4	-24.2	11.9	Ministry of Housing and Local Gov
3.5.9 Real Estate												······, -····g -······
- Index of Services	Point	98.4	97.9	83.3	83.8	85.2	-21.2	-18.0	0.5	-17.1	-13.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.10 Health												Boparament of Gradience, Marayolo
 Index of Services - Private Health 	Point	119.6	117.1	125.3	126.5	130.9	-4.7	-5.1	21.6	6.5	9.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.11 Education	1 ont	115.0		120.0	120.0	100.5	-4.7	-0.1	21.0	0.0	5.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Index of Services - Private Education	Point	116.9	107.7	99.9	111.9	110.1	-11.0	-10.9	-4.6	-7.0	-5.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
HERS												
4.1.1 Labour Supply												
- Working Age (15-64)	('000)	23,240.7	23,324.3	23,397.1	23,451.1	23,496.5	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Labour Force	('000)	15,922.3	16.008.4	15.972.2	16.021.0	16.135.0	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia
i. Employed	('000)	15,161.6	15,236.5	15,207.3	15,274.8	15,440.7	-0.6	-0.05	2.2	1.1	1.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
ii. Unemployed	('000)	760.7	771.8	764.9	746.2	694.4	-0.6	-0.05	-3.4	0.2	-8.7	
												Department of Statistics, Malaysia
a. Actively Unemployed	('000)	634.4	640.1	663.4	658.1	611.0	74.8	79.3	36.6	11.1	-3.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Inactively Unemployed	('000)	126.2	131.7	101.6	88.1	83.4	-15.4	-30.6	-66.8	-42.3	-33.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Outside Labour Force	('000)	7,318.4	7,316.0	7,424.9	7,430.1	7,361.5	3.6	2.1	1.0	1.4	0.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
 Labour Force Participaton Rate 	%	68.5	68.6	68.3	68.3	68.7	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
 Unemployment Rate 	%	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.2 Labour Demand												
- Jobs	('000)	8,457.1	8,423.6	8,351.8	8,405.6	8,530.7	-2.4	-1.7	-0.4	-0.8	0.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Filled Jobs	('000)	8,281.2	8,245.7	8,173.7	8,231.6	8,347.1	-2.2	-1.8	-0.5	-0.7	0.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
	%	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.8	-	-	-		-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Rate												
- Rate - Vacancies	('000)	175.9	177.9	178.0	174.0	183.6	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malavsia
rate	('000) %	175.9 2.1	177.9 2.1	178.0 2.1	174.0 2.1	183.6 2.2	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Note:

p preliminary1 latest data until Fourth Quarter 2021

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ECONOMIC INDICATORS - QUARTERLY

		2020		2020		2021						
INDICATORS			01	2021			2020 Q4	-				
	UNIT	Q4	Q1	Q2 Value	Q3	Q4	Q4		Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Annual Percentage Change (%)			DATA SOURCE
4.1.3 Labour Productivity				Value				Annuarrei	reentage onar	90 (70)		
- Value Added per Hour Worked	RM	41.7	40.2	40.5	40.9	42.2	-0.8	0.4	-12.9	-0.6	1.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
i. By Economic Activity												Department of Otatistics, Malaysia
a. Agriculture	RM	25.0	23.0	24.3	27.6	25.4	-0.8	-0.7	-15.6	-3.4	1.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Mining & Quarrying	RM	580.9	552.5	564.1	479.6	526.8	-6.2	-2.6	-7.1	4.1	-9.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
c. Manufacturing	RM	55.8	55.0	57.4	57.3	58.4	6.1	8.1	-4.2	2.3	4.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
d. Construction	RM	17.4	17.1	16.7	16.9	15.5	-6.7	-8.6	-7.8	-5.7	-11.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
e. Services	RM	39.5	37.7	37.3	37.7	39.8	-2.7	-1.5	-15.9	-1.8	0.7	Department of Statistics, Malavsia
 Value Added per Employment 	RM	23,603.0	22,513.0	22,128.0	21,983.0	24,006.0	-2.9	-0.4	13.7	-5.6	1.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
ii. By Economic Activity												
a. Agriculture	RM	13,115.0	12,104.0	12,793.0	14,537.0	13,498.0	-0.7	0.9	-3.3	-2.6	2.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Mining & Quarrying	RM	348,371.0	326,435.0	322,554.0	276,330.0	311,151.0	-9.0	-4.2	14.1	-1.3	-10.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
c. Manufacturing	RM	32,583.0	31,401.0	31,700.0	31,356.0	34,316.0	3.2	5.5	23.2	-3.5	5.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
d. Construction	RM	10,201.0	9,920.0	9,057.0	8,597.0	9,063.0	-8.4	-8.2	37.6	-18.8	-11.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
e. Services	RM	22,332.0	21,156.0	20,481.0	20,423.0	22,565.0	-4.9	-2.4	11.1	-6.2	1.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.4 Share of Registered Candidates by Qualification												
- Non Tertiary	%	17.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
- Tertiary	%	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
- Postgraduate	%	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
4.1.5 Share of Registered Candidates by Year of Experience												
 <1 year 	%	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
 1-4 years 	%	10.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	9.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
 5-9 years 	%	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
 10-14 years 	%	17.0	17.0	17.0	16.0	18.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
 15-19 years 	%	12.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	12.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
 =>20 years 	%	14.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	14.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
4.2 STOCK MARKET												
4.2.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	Point	1,627.2	1,573.5	1,532.6	1,537.8	1,567.5	2.4	16.5	2.1	2.2	-3.7	Bursa Malaysia
4.2.2 Value Traded	RM Billion	319.0	310.2	231.5	187.5	167.8	143.6	90.8	2.0	-47.8	-47.4	Bursa Malaysia
4.3 EXCHANGE RATE												
4.3.1 USD - U.S. Dollar	RM per Unit	4.1076	4.0639	4.1288	4.1959	4.1846	1.4	2.9	4.7	0.2	-1.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.2 GBP - U.K. Pound	RM per Unit	5.4226	5.6048	5.7714	5.7836	5.6411	-1.1	-4.5	-7.1	-6.2	-3.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.3 SDR - Special Drawing Right	RM per Unit	5.8484	5.8416	5.9244	5.9670	5.8770	-2.1	-1.6	-0.1	-1.1	-0.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.4 SGD - Singapore Dollar	RM per Unit	3.0504	3.0517	3.0976	3.1020	3.0830	0.2	-1.2	-1.1	-1.5	-1.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.5 EUR - EURO	RM per Unit	4.8959	4.9015	4.9731	4.9468	4.7853	-5.8	-5.9	-4.3	-0.8	2.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.6 CHF - Swiss Franc	RM per 100 Units	454.2992	449.5391	452.9216	456.9856	453.6822	-7.4	-3.9	-1.0	-0.1	0.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.7 JPY - Japanese Yen	RM per 100 Units	3.9314	3.8388	3.7722	3.8108	3.6810	-2.5	0.01	6.6	3.8	6.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.8 HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	RM per 100 Units	52.9891	52.3912	53.1683	53.9468	53.7196	0.4	2.7	4.9	0.5	-1.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
												-

Note:

p preliminary 1 latest data until Fou

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n.a. not available

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